The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1873. NUMBER 48.

JEWELRY.

EXPOSITION!

We have just opened new styles in Gold, Coral and Amethyst Sets, Rings, and Buttons, at unusually low prices.

N. MATSON & CO.,

STATE & MONROE-STS.

CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

EXPOSITION

ANNIVERSARY PROGRAMME!

GRAND

Musical Entertainment

AND

PROMENADE CONCERT

On the Afternoon and Evening of

OCT. 9.

No extra charge for admission. Fifty first-class Musicians, conducted by Prof. FLODOARD HOFFMAN, will perform the finest selections yet published.

The Executive Committee have the pleasure to announce that the Great Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago is now in the most complete order, and is unsurpassed on this Continent for variety, magnitude, and excellence in all departments.

It has been determined to observe the Second Anniversary of the destruction of the city by celebrating its reconstruction in the presence of, and surrounded by, the immense collection of the works of industry and art now for the first time brought together at this Exposition.

Let all our citizens, and all the citizens of the Northwest, join in the celebration, and rejoice with us in the glorious achievements of enterprise, energy, labor, and capital within the past two years.

COME ONE, COME ALL!

By order of the Executive Committee.
JOHN P. REYNOLDS,
Secretary.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GRAIN.

POPE & DAVIS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

216 Washington-st.

Prompt personal attention to business. Correspondence and Consignments invited. We pay Sight Drafts against Shipments.

W. J. POPE. R. L. DAVIS

TO COUNTRY SHIPPERS

We are prepared, as heretofore, to pay sight drafts against shipments with Bill of Lading attached, property to be sold in this market on arrival, shipper leaving proper margin. Refer to Fifth National Bank of Chicago.

GILBERT & BREGA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

163 Washington-st., Chicago.

WEBSTER & EASTMAN,

GRAIN COMMISSION,

112 LA SALLE-ST.

We have paid all drafts, with bills of lading attached, against shipments of Grain, during the panic, and will so continue to do, giving prompt attention to all business entrusted to us.

Reference: First National Bank, Chicago.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. M. W. JONES,

Wholesale, Retail, and Manufacturing

STATIONER,

104 & 106 Madison-st.

My facilities for the manufacture of Blank Books and executing Railroad and Commercial Printing are unsurpassed. Cash country buyers will find it to their interest to call on me before purchasing.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address,
SECOMB & CO.,
157 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

GENERAL NOTICES.

At the Request

Of Many Patrons of the Exposition the Executive Committee Have Decided to Sell

Half Commutation Tickets.

Fifteen Admissions for Five Dollars. Apply at Treasurer's Office, Exposition Building.
JNO. P. REYNOLDS, Secretary.
Evening papers copy.

Union National Bank.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26, 1873.

IN LIQUIDATION.—Notice is hereby given that the Union National Bank of Chicago has, by an affirmative vote of its shareholders, owning more than two-thirds of its stock, been placed in liquidation, under the provisions of Section 42 of the National Currency Act. The holders of its notes, and other creditors, are notified to present for payment the notes and other claims against the Association.
G. A. IVES, Cashier.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

28 Different Lines, in all sizes, for Men's Wear, Merinos, Wool and Cotton Flannels, Cashmeres, Scotch Wools, Silk, &c., in the finest goods. Our usually large purchases are made at

MUCH LESS

Than ordinary prices. We sell at correspondingly low prices.

WILSON BROS.,

S. E. cor. State and Washington-sts., and 162 & 164 Clark-st., Chicago; and Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

WATCHES.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Union-square, New York,
10 Grand Quai, Geneva,

In addition to their usual stock of SUPERIOR STEM-WINDERS, offer a full assortment of COMPLICATED

WATCHES,

COMPRISING

CHRONOGRAPHS, MARKING FIFTH SECONDS.
CHRONOGRAPHS, WITH SPLIT SECONDS.
CHRONOGRAPHS, WITH SPLIT AND INDEPENDENT FIFTH SECONDS.
REPEATERS, STRIKING HOURS AND QUARTERS.
REPEATERS, STRIKING HOURS AND FIVE MINUTES.
REPEATERS, STRIKING HOURS AND MINUTES.
SELF-ACTING REPEATERS, STRIKING HOURS AND QUARTERS.
CALENDAR WATCHES, SHOWING DAY OF WEEK AND MONTH, AND CHANGES OF THE MOON.

FINANCIAL.

Preston, Kean & Co.,

BANKERS,

SOUTH SIDE, 157 and 159 LaSalle-st. | WEST SIDE, Cor. Randolph & Halsted-sts.

We receive the accounts of Merchants, Bankers, and others, and transact a regular Banking business in all its branches.
Sterling Bills on London.
Gold Bills on New York.
October 8, 1873.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

N.E. Cor. Clark and Washington-sts.

CHICAGO.

BENJ. V. PAGE, Pres. F. C. TAYLOR, Vice-Pres.
C. D. SHERMAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

BENJ. V. PAGE, late V.-P. Mechan. Nat. Bank. HENRY B. PAYSON, M. D. OGDEN, Ogden, Sheldon & Co. FRANK C. TAYLOR. N. S. BOUTON, Pres. Union Foundry Works. GEORGE TAYLOR, Ex-City Comptroller. J. McGREGOR ADAMS, Crerar, Adams & Co.

The accounts of banks, bankers, merchants, and manufacturers solicited.
Foreign exchange at lowest rates.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8, 1873.

This Bank resumes business this morning. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
L. V. PARSONS, Cashier.

C. F. GREY, President. T. L. FORREST, Cashier.

CAPITAL, $300,000.

THE

Hide & Leather Bank,

S. W. Cor. Randolph and LaSalle-sts.,

Transacts a general Banking business, and solicits the accounts of merchants and others willing to do business where no interest on deposits is paid.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

MATHEWS & MASON,

TAILORS,

Have removed temporarily to

No. 38 MONROE-ST.,

UNDER PALMER HOUSE,

Where they may be found with their Fall and Winter Importations of

FINE WOOLENS.

HOTELS.

IRVING HOUSE,

148 & 150 Wabash-av., Chicago.

First-Class Accommodations for 150 Guests.

Terms, $2.00 per Day.

Located in the centre of business, near Illinois Central, C., B. & Q., and M. C. Railroads.
R. L. CARHART, Proprietor.
N. N. WEST, Clerk, formerly of the Old City Hotel and Richmond House.

BISHOP COURT HOTEL

511 West Madison St.,

Is a quiet and FIRST-CLASS House for families.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to Strangers visiting the Exposition.
B. D. MALLORY, Proprietor.

WINTER RESORT.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the winter season Nov. 1. For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD, Agent, 529 Broadway, N. Y.
T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.

GIFT CONCERTS.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO FORTUNE

$100,000 for only $2.50.

THE LARGEST RETURN FOR THE SMALLEST INVESTMENT.

A GRAND

GIFT CONCERT

WILL BE HELD AT

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,

December 31st, 1873,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF A

JUVENILE REFORM SCHOOL.

40,000 Gifts.

$450,000 in Prizes,

Principal Prize, $100,000

consisting of the superb palatial residence of Simon Abeles, Esq., unsurpassed as a private dwelling in the United States, being only a few blocks from the Court-House, surrounded by magnificent grounds, orchards, gardens, and vineyards. The building has been only recently completed with all modern improvements.

PRIZE LIST.

13 Prizes, Real Estate,				$159,125
1 Cash Prize,				20,000
2	"	"	$10,000 Each,	20,000
4	"	"	5,000 "	20,000
4	"	"	2,500 "	10,000
20	"	"	1,000 "	20,000
50	"	"	500 "	25,000
100	"	"	200 "	20,000
200	"	"	100 "	20,000
300	"	"	50 "	15,000
698	"	"	20 "	13,960
1,000	"	"	10 "	10,000
1,158	"	"	5 "	5,790
36,450	"	"	2.50 "	91,125
40,000 Prizes				$450,000

The title to the above real estate is guaranteed perfect.

The liberal terms of this scheme brings it within the reach of all—the greatest opportunity ever offered to the poor man to rise to wealth.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Single Tickets, $2.50; Eleven Tickets, $25.00; Fifty-six Tickets, $125.00; One Hundred and Fifteen Tickets, $250.00.

The drawing will be made under the superintendence of a committee appointed by the highest officials in the State, duly sworn to the faithful performance of the duties assigned them.

The highest officials both of City, County, and State have not only indorsed Mr. Abeles, but also his scheme.

The demand for tickets is unparalleled, and all desiring to participate in the drawing should at once form their clubs and send in their orders.

AGENTS WANTED in all States, Cities, and Towns in the United States and Canadas.

☞ Money should be sent by Registered Letter, P. O. Order, or Express, with the full adress of the purchaser in plain writing.

Every package of 11 tickets has a chance to win 11 prizes, but positively certain to win one, while one person out of every ten who purchase a package of 11 is bound to win two prizes.

For further information and particulars, send for circulars to the Manager and Proprietor, and other officers.

SIMON ABELES,
Leavenworth, Kan.,
Or call at 161 East Madison-st., Chicago.

Grandest Scheme Ever Known.

Fourth Grand Gift Concert

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

12,000 Cash Gifts, $1,500,000.

$250,000 for $50.

The Fourth Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, will take place in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky.,

Wednesday, December 3, 1873.

Only sixty thousand tickets will be sold. The tickets are divided into ten coupons or parts.

At this Concert, which will be the grandest musical display ever witnessed in this country, the unprecedented sum of

$1,500,000,

Divided into 12,000 cash gifts, will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders.

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	17,500
10 Cash Gifts, $10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts, 500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts, 400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts, 300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts, 200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts, 100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each	550,000
Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL CASH, amounting to	$1,500,000

The distribution will be positive, whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $50.00; Halves, $25.00; Tenths, or each coupon, $5.00; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500.00; 22½ Tickets for $1,000.00; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000.00; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000.00. No discount on less than $500.00 worth of Tickets at a time.

Tickets now ready for sale, and all orders accompanied by the money promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Publ. Libr. Ky. and Manager Gift Concert,
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.
Or THOS. H. HAYS, 609 Broadway, New York.

We have no agents in Chicago, and all communications must be addressed to the home office at Louisville.

LUMBER.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

Letter Presses, Books, &c., &c.,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 & 120 Monroe-st.

WHITE MANF. CO.

The Am. Safety Lamp, WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE, is sold exclusively at 173 South Clark-st., Chicago, either wholesale or retail. Now on exhibition at the Exposition Building in a variety of styles and prices. All those desiring perfect safety in the use of all House Lamps, Chandeliers, or Street Lamps, are respectfully invited to call at our store, 173 South Clark-st.
C. RUNYON, Agent.

ROOFING.

N. Y. READY ROOFING

Is a 3-ply wool felt, firmly cemented together, and is covered with granite cement and sand; no heating required; can be applied by any ordinary workman.

Granite Cement,

for repairing old shingle or composition roofs. For sale by
WM. LITTLE'S SONS,
72 West Lake-st., Chicago.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, etc., tri-weekly, at 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p. m. Monday's and Wednesday's boat goes to Escanaba.

JEWELRY, &c.

RODDIN & HAMILTON,

99 State-st.,

COR. WASHINGTON,

Call attention to their ELEGANT STOCK of

Watches,

DIAMONDS,

JEWELRY,

SILVERWARE, &C.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Ready This Morning—For Sale by all Newsdealers—At the Exposition, and 91 Madison-st.,

THE LAND-OWNER

SECOND ANNIVERSARY BOOK!

CONTAINING 100 SUPERB ENGRAVINGS OF REBUILT CHICAGO.

Among them its grandest Public and Private Buildings. The only volume worthy to commemorate the Anniversary of the Great Fire.

Uniform with this Book is the First Anniversary book, a new Edition of which is now ready and for sale by all Newsdealers. Mailed to any address on receipt of 75 cts. and 8 cts. in stamps.
J. M. WING & CO.,
Publishers of The Land-Owner, 91 Madison-st.

IRON PIPE, PUMPS, &c.

WALWORTH, BROOKS & CO.,

243 & 245 Lake-st.,

CHICAGO.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

FITTINGS, VALVES, &c.,

For Steam, Gas and Water.

STEAM PUMPS,

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

Contractors for Steam Heating. Catalogues, Estimates and information on application. Wrought Iron Pipe, in large lots, at bottom prices.

MILLINERY &c.

OPENING.

PIERCE & SILVEY, new location, 77 State-st. Thursday and Friday, the 9th and 10th, we will exhibit an elegant assortment of Millinery, Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, and Feathers. A beautiful assortment of Children's Hats and Bonnets, Infants' Lace Bonnets, Boys' Hats, &c., &c.

MILLINERY OPENING

THIS DAY AND EVENING, AT

270 & 272 Wabash-av.

D. WEBSTER & CO.

HOSIERY AND EMBROIDERIES.

BURKITT, SUTTON & STANLEY,

WHOLESALE—117 South Franklin-st.
RETAIL—68 South State-st.

Will show a very full and complete stock of Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Hand-Knit Hoods, Scarfs, Gloves, and Mittens; Embroideries, Nubias, Shirts, and Drawers; Men's & Ladies' Cardigan Jackets.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Large Basement, Exchange Building, admirable for 25 Bath-Rooms. Inquire at Room 43, Exchange Building.

TO RENT.

Three new Brick Dwellings, corner of Bush and Illinois-sts. Inquire at Room 43, Exchange Building.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Keystone Lodge No. 639, A. F. and A. M. Special Communication this (Wednesday) evening, in their Hall, 81 North Clark-st. (opposite Grand Lodge Hall). Work on E. A. Members requested to attend. Visitors fraternally invited.
E. A. RONAYNE, W. M.
BEN. F. PRINCE, Sec. pro tem.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Special conclave of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., this Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the R. C. Order. Visiting Sir Knights are invited. By order of E. C.
J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

I. O. of O. F.

Officers and Members of Home Lodge, No. 416, I. O. O. F.: You are requested to meet in your Hall, Methodist Church Block, at 11 o'clock sharp this morning, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Brother William Andrews. Members of other Lodges respectfully invited. By order of the N. G.

I. O. O. F.

The presence of the members of Silver Link Lodge, No. 351, is earnestly requested at the regular meeting of the Lodge, on Thursday evening, 9th inst., for business of interest and importance. Visiting brothers are respectfully invited. By order.
DANIEL ABBLE, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL NEWS

Resumption of the Third National Bank of Chicago To-Day.

Premium on Currency in New York Slightly Increased.

General Decline in Stocks, Principally Vanderbilt Securities.

Outstanding Legal-Tender Notes Increased $290,000.

Further Falling Off in Government Revenue Receipts.

An Easy Feeling Generally Throughout the West.

CHICAGO THIRD NATIONAL.

The Third National Bank, of this city, resumes payment to-day, and opens, as usual, at 10 o'clock. The bank is now prepared to transact business as heretofore,—receiving deposits and paying checks,—as if nothing had occurred to disturb the even tenor of its way. Business hours from 10 o'clock a. m. until 3 o'clock p. m.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SUGAR HOUSE FAILURE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The dullness in Wall street was relieved to-day by the announcement of the failure of Wylie & Knevals, sugar dealers, 91 Wall street. The firm has been embarrassed some time owing to heavy purchases of sugar on a falling market.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

The litigation of the Bank of the Commonwealth is not likely to amount to much. Bailey, the Receiver, is the favorite at Washington, and the United States Courts are not likely to remove him, at the request of the stockholders, who say he was illegally appointed. The Clearing-House Association condemns Bailey's appointment, on the ground that it was obtained in the protest of a note of the Bank, which is in effect a protest of all national currency.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE CERTIFICATES.

The Loan Committee has now reduced the Clearing-House certificates about one-fifth. They pass in business matters as greenbacks, and are worth ⅛ per cent premium for certified checks.

MANUFACTURES.

The effect of the panic on manufactures has almost entirely passed away. Very few of the smaller manufacturers were compelled to issue checks and certificates to employes. They can even pay in greenbacks, and, really, business has not been seriously affected in this respect.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Isaac H. Bailey, Receiver of the National Bank of the Commonwealth, gives a statement of the assets of the bank at $1,998,077.93, and liabilities $1,535,245.24, exclusive of a capital stock of $750,000. By this exhibit there is a deficiency of $287,167.31, showing that the capital is impaired 38⅓ per cent. The aggregate indebtedness of the Directors to the bank on the day of the failure was over $500,000. In view of the above statement by Bailey, President Ellis is out in a card to the creditors and stockholders of the bank, in which he says: "Perhaps the willingness of Bailey to be receiver of a salary of $6,000 a year and commissions may explain his gloomy views of the affairs of the bank. His right to its property will be tested in the United States Courts, and I beg you will suspend your judgment of the bank and its officers until they again have their books and means of their defense."

At a meeting of the Clearing-House Association this afternoon, at the request of Mr. Ellis, the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That a special Committee of four be appointed by the Chair, which Committee shall, with the President and Directors of the National Bank of the Commonwealth, make an examination into its affairs and report at a future meeting of the Association, the assent of the Comptroller of the Currency first being obtained.

The order issued by Judge Woodruff last week to show cause why the appointment of Isaac H. Bailey Receiver should not be declared null and void was returnable to-day. Judge Woodruff is not in town, and the matter was brought before Judge Blatchford who, said as he was a stockholder in the bank he would decline to hear the arguments. The matter was adjourned till next Tuesday.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE REVENUE AND THE RESERVE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—Even if the receipts from internal revenue should immediately increase to an amount equal to the estimates and reasonable expectations of the Revenue Commissioner for this season of the year, it would only have the effect of rendering unnecessary any further draft upon the legal-tender reserves by the Secretary of the Treasury. The most sanguine expectations of the authorities here do not lead them to suppose that the Secretary of the Treasury will be able to replace, out of money received through the usual channels, the amount drawn from the $44,000,000 legal-tender reserve. It is, therefore, strongly believed that Congress will be called upon to devise ways and means to replace the greenbacks taken from the reserve, or to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to extend the legal-tender circulation to the amount of the reserves issued, or probably to the extent of the entire $44,000,000, for various good reasons. The latter plan is the one most likely to be recommended to and adopted by Congress.

To the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—A Washington special says: "Morton, Rose & Co., of London, have been appointed fiscal agents of the State Department in Europe."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The reorganization of the National Metropolitan Bank is promised after the Examiner shall have made his report.

The report of the Receiver of the Washington City Savings Bank shows a surplus over its obligations, estimating its securities at par, and depositors will receive at least nine-tenths of their money.

THE DAY IN WALL STREET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The movements of stocks, both railway and miscellaneous, was on a larger and more active scale than during yesterday, with a good deal of interest manifested at the course of prices. The general market opened steady, soon became drooping, and from that passed into inactivity. The late remarkable advance has been due in part to heavy buyings for foreign account; in part to the investment purchases of people in this country and outside, but partly to purely speculative purchases. The business of the day shows a decline in every prominent stock on the list, and that that decline was greatest in those stocks which were most active, or, in other words, which were most

PERSISTENTLY PRESSED FOR SALE.

Western Union Telegraph, in which transactions were larger than in any other, fell off from 71⅛ to 67⅝—3½ per cent; while Lake Shore, which was the next most prominent stock, declined from 77⅛ to 74⅝, or 2½ per cent.

There was a respectable business done in New York Central, Erie, St. Paul, Wabash, Northwestern, Union Pacific, and Pacific Mail, with a decline from opening quotations of ⅛ to 1⅛, and in each case the closing quotation was at the lowest price of the day. Ohio & Mississippi went off from 30 to 28⅝, and recovered to 29; while Harlem declined from 116⅛ to 114⅛, and subsequently rallied to 115. Illinois Central fetched par and Michigan Central 70⅛.

MONEY

during the greater part of the day commanded a commission upon legal currency of 1-16@3-32, and exceptionally of ⅛ per cent; but at the close loans among the street brokers were making at 7 per cent. In the discount market, commercial paper is quoted at 12 to 15 per cent. The premium commanded over certified checks for legal-tenders and National Bank notes was ¾ to 1¼ per cent. The outstanding legal-tenders to-night are $358,966,000, an overplus of $296,600. Government bonds continue active.

BREADSTUFFS.

The demand for flour is light; and low grades of winter and medium grades of spring are more plenty, and, to sell freely, some concession has to be made. Old family extras are firm and in fair demand. Good superfine is scarce and firm. Shipping extras are not so active, and were tame at the close. The market is dull for most grades in wheat. There was a fair business at the opening of 'Change at full prices. The offerings of good spring were moderate, and the market closes stronger; common grades also are active. These are the most sought after. Winter is very firm, though not active. The supply of white is limited.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

The movement in the line of ocean freights was fair to-day, and rates generally were without change, though weak for grain. Vessels for charter were in excess of the demand, and rates hardly so firm.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—Commercial paper fluctuates considerably on the street to-day, varying, of course, according to borrowers' circumstances. Currency is remarkably scarce. Call loans average 10 to 12 per cent, in some instances rising to 13, and difficulty is experienced in transacting the same with the best of good collaterals, and on broad margins. Many merchants complained to-day of the almost impossibility of procuring funds sufficient for ordinary trade purposes.

Strange to say the banks have again failed to issue the usual weekly statement.

THREE-QUARTERS TIME.

Mr. Birchall, proprietor of a large spinning factory in Germantown, in consequence of difficulty experienced in obtaining currency on last Saturday to pay his hands, has determined to run the factory on three-quarter time till the money market is relieved. A dispatch arrived this morning states that the

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURERS

have agreed to pay their employes half their weekly wages, and credit them with the remainder until financial matters look up, instead of discharging one-half of their hands. If the present stringency continues the manufacturing interest here will suffer fearfully. As it is, hundreds of men are working on short time.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE UNION BANKING COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—The Union Banking Company have submitted to their creditors the following proposition, which they say will enable them to resume business at an early day: The creditors shall take 50 per cent of their claims in stock of the bank, and the bank shall then resume business, placing the other 50 per cent in cash to their credit.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE BANK DEFALCATION IN LOWELL.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—The particulars of the bank defalcation in Lowell, made public to-day, are very like those of the defalcation of the Hingham Bank Cashier. The Lowell defaulter was highly respected, had "run" the banks for a long time, was of good family and station, and began his peculations long ago. He has gone from bad to worse trying to make up his losses and save himself. The manner of the discovery was also similar to that of the Hingham affair. An overdraft from the bank on the Second National Bank of this city was dishonored, and an investigation followed, resulting in the exposure of the Cashier. The actual extent of the defalcation is not known, the bank officials being very reticent and the report of Bank Examiner Needham not yet ready, but it is rumored to be between $40,000 and $70,000. It is said that the capital of the bank is unimpaired, so that business will go on as usual. The Cashier, J. N. Pierce, Jr., is a man in the prime of life, and has been Cashier of the bank for fifteen years, growing up with it. He is also Treasurer of the Central Savings Bank of Lowell, but it is believed that this institution is not affected. A large portion of the stock of the Second National Bank is owned by Dr. J. C. Ayer, the cherry pectoral and pill man so extensively known. Pierce has confessed his guilt and resigned.

THERE IS NO CHANGE

yet to report in the monetary situation. The banks still issue certificates and pay out as little currency as possible, and the effect of the stringency and embarrassment on general business and manufactures is becoming apparent to all.

MONTREAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Oct. 7.—Bankers here are generally pretty well supplied with money, and give customers all the accommodation needed, only charging slightly higher rates. Sterling exchange has advanced, in sympathy with New York, and bank sixty-day bills may be quoted at from 107⅛ to 107⅜.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—During the first three months of the year ending Sept. 30, we shipped the equivalent of 93,000 tons of wheat, with enough tonnage in port under engagement to take 48,000 tons, most of which will be got off by the 1st of November. The quantity of tonnage on the way to San Francisco is 188,000. Tonnage is in quiet demand since the 1st inst. Numerous arrivals of engaged tonnage, past due, during the last few weeks, has given exporters all they can handle at present. Legal tenders are quiet at 90¼ buying, and 91 selling. There are indications of a forward movement in Washoe stocks. The schooner Energy has arrived from the Ochotsk Sea with 64,000 codfish. There is gratifying activity in financial circles.

DAYTON, OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, O., Oct. 7.—Harshman & Gorman, formerly considered the most solid bank in the city, suspended to-day.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—There is no special change in the financial situation here. Bankers generally express a readiness to resume currency payment as soon as the step is taken in New York. Business men are becoming very anxious for the event to transpire.

CANADA.

Rumor that Allan has Thrown Up the Pacific Railway Contract—Provision for the Criminal Class of the Provinces.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY CONTRACT.

TORONTO, Oct. 7.—The rumor to the effect that Sir Hugh Allan has thrown up the Pacific Railway contract again finds publicity in the columns of the *Leader*, the Ministerial organ in the city which says "We may state that there is a strong probability that the rumor is correct; and we believe from the unfortunate way in which Sir Hugh managed to commit himself to the Americans that nothing short of this would have given satisfaction to the country." Further on in the same article the *Leader* says: "We cannot say what course the Government will follow, now that the work is in their own hands again."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CRIMINAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, Oct. 7.—A jail for female prisoners is in course of construction here. It will cost $200,000.

A draft of $400 from the counter of Molson's Bank was cleverly effected by a young man while its owner turned his head in another direction.

There is an unusually large number of criminal cases on the dockets of the Assize Courts being held at present in various counties of this Province.

STATE TAXATION.

Forcible Speech by R. P. Derrickson, in His Protest Against the Chicago Assessment.

"Spoliation of Cook County for the Benefit of Other Counties."

Objections Urged by Some Members of the Board Against the Railroad Assessment.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 7.—The work of the State Board of Equalization may be regarded as substantially done. Much of the detail of the final report will be left to the arrangement and supervision of Gen. C. E. Lippincott, Chairman, and William Staddin, Secretary of the Board. All the principles, however, upon which it is to be based have been settled, and their application to the details is left to these gentlemen. The work has occupied the time of the Board forty days, during which time it is but just to say that the members of committees, in which most of the work was done, have labored unremittingly. Many of the members were new to the duties which devolved upon them, but is doubtful, in any event, if the work could have been completed in less time.

FORMER ASSESSMENTS.

Heretofore it had come to be a rule that the property of the State was to be assessed at one-fourth or one-fifth of its cash value,—and that rule was pretty accurately adhered to by Assessors,—so that, when the assessments were laid before the Board of Equalization, it was found that the observance of the rule had made the assessments uniform, and it was but little trouble to reconcile and equalize the differences. Under the present Revenue law, it was sought to have the property of the State assessed at its fair cash value. In some instances this was done, and the remainder of the assessments ranged from this downward to a lower valuation, in some cases, than had ever before been placed upon property. This condition of things made the

WORK OF THE BOARD COMPLICATED.

Then, too, it was required to assess railroad property and capital stock of corporations, much of which had to be done upon data to be secured independent of any information to be obtained from reports made to the Auditor. All this has taken time. The work is done, and whether it will receive the approval of all is doubtful. Mr. Derrickson has

STEADILY PROTESTED

against the assessment made upon the property of the County of Cook, and in a final protest last night upon the adoption of the report of the Committee on General Equalization he said that it would not bear analysis. Mr. Derrickson said:

After laboring, as I have for the last four weeks, to have justice done to Cook County without avail, it is not probable that I can say anything now to cause a change in the line of action you have marked out, but I will avail myself of the privileges of a member of the Board at this time, to forewarn you of some of the glaring wrongs you will perpetrate if you adopt this report. In order to explain to members who may not have given close attention to it, I will give you some figures. The general average of increase on assessment in the State for 1873 is 2 6-10 per cent. To raise Cook over her assessment of 2 6-10 would give her an equalized value of $236,142,300. This sum is probably her fair equalized value now, whereas this report raises her equalized value to $283,416,003, or 3 1-10 per cent over last year, and you must remember that when you add $47,333,703 to Cook County, you take a corresponding amount from the counties outside of Cook. It would then stand: Cook County raised 3 1-10; other counties 2 3-10. Do these figures look well to honest men? Let us look at the matter in detail. You have equalized the town and city lots in Cook at $187,226,861; in the entire balance of the State at $155,493,501, or equalized Cook on her town and city lots at $32,733,360 above the entire balance of the town and city lots in the State. Are these figures satisfactory to you? Do you think you will go hence, after adopting this report, feeling that you have faithfully discharged the duty imposed upon you by your oath to fairly equalize as between the counties in the State? Let us look at the personal property. The citizen of Cook County has been assessed on his personal property at or near its cash value. By this report you propose to add to that assessment 68 per cent. He will then stand assessed at or near 168 per cent of the cash value of his property. The additional 68 per cent will not reach out after other property, but will be spread back on property already assessed. Do you think he will quietly submit to be taxed in this way? To me, this looks like spoliation for the benefit of other counties; and do you think the citizen of Cook County is so tame as to submit to this wrong? But it is not for Cook County alone that I complain. These glaring inconsistencies run through nearly every district in the State, and, unfortunately for the honor of this Board, unintentional I hope, this disparity generally appears in favor of the county from which the member comes. Look at the Fourth District. Kane, with her 520,000 acres, is equalized at $21,264,271, and her town and city lots at $595 each; while McHenry, with 583,000 acres of the same quality of land, is equalized at $9,157,435, and her town and city lots at the magnificent sum of $150.

These figures need no comment. Now, look at the Seventeenth District. Macoupin and Madison lie side by side, both old and well settled counties. If there be any inequality between them, Macoupin is the better of the two. By this report Macoupin is equalized at $15 per acre, and Madison at $30. Think you, sir, that the people of Madison will stand this kind of nonsense? Compare Kankakee with Will, and Montgomery with Christian, Tazewell with Woodford, and you will see injustice in all. To give an opportunity to correct these great wrongs, I move to recommit the report, with instructions.

Aside, however, from the opposition of Mr. Derrickson, the report was concurred in, and is generally believed to be

FAIR AND EQUITABLE.

There were majority and minority reports submitted on all classes of property, but these reports differed more in the manner in which results were reached than in the results themselves, and so soon as the Board adopted either of the theories presented, the advocates of the other made no further opposition, save in the case of the Committee on Railroad Property, in which Committee the theory of the minority was accepted by the Board, and the majority in that case content themselves in filing the following

PROTEST.

To the Board of Equalization:

The undersigned, members of said Board, respectfully enter their dissent to the method adopted by said Board for the assessment of railroad property for the following reasons: We believe

First—That the Constitution and laws of the State of Illinois contemplate the assessment of all tangible railroad property.

Second—That the improvements beneath the iron and ties constitute a valuable tangible part of a railroad-track, and should be assessed.

Third—That the failure of this Board to assess such tangible improvements of railroad tracks will involve ultimate loss to the assessment-rolls of the State of an amount exceeding $38,000,000 for the year 1873.

G. A. B. WARNER, Fifth District.
JOHN W. SAVAGE, Twelfth District.
O. C. DIGGINS, Fourth District.
D. D. PARRY, Tenth District.
S. H. DEWEY, Seventh District.

CAPITAL STOCK.

It is claimed by the Committee on Capital Stock that their report will more than compensate for the loss of the $38,000,000, by an assessment which they make on the capital stock of the railroads of the State.

The table [which is printed on the second page] shows the aggregate assessment by counties of all property in the State save railroads and capital stock of corporations, the aggregate being $1,194,221,550. It shows the total equalized value to be $1,196,908,761, which includes railroad property assessed in counties as personal property, lands and lots amounting to $9,879,344; also the equalized value of the running railroad property amounting [see report]. The percents which have been added and deducted from the assessed values is also shown, and the total value of lands, personal property, and town lots as assessed and returned to the Auditor.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 7.—Arrived, steamships City of Montreal, Abyssinia, Egypt, and Europe, from New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Arrived, steamship Java, from Liverpool.

Arrived, steamship Silesia, from Hamburg.

OPERATIC.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Ilma Di Murska, the celebrated Hungarian prima donna, made her first appearance in America to-night, at the Grand Opera-House, in La Sonnambula, and was warmly welcomed, and achieved [illegible]

THE LONDON PANIC OF 1866.

Paying Interest on Deposits.

Important Discussion by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

The Practice Unanimously Condemned.

We copy from Mr. Walter Bagehot's recently-published work, entitled "Lombard Street," the following important discussion on the London Panic of 1866, and the practice of paying interest on deposits, which took place at a meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of England, held Sept. 13, 1866.

A general court of the Bank of England was held at the Bank at 12 o'clock on the 13th inst. (September, 1866), for the purpose of declaring a dividend for the past half-year.

Mr. Launcelot Holland, the Governor of the Bank, who presided upon the occasion, addressed the proprietors as follows: "This is one of the quarterly general courts appointed by our charter, and it is also one of our half-yearly general courts held under our by-laws, for the purpose of declaring a dividend. From a statement which I hold in my hand, it appears that the net profits of the Bank for the half year ending on the 31st of August last amounted to £970,014 17*s.* 10*d.*; making the amount of the rest on that day £3,981,783 18*s.* 11*d.*; and after providing for a dividend at the rate of £6 10*s.* per cent, the rest will stand at £3,035,838 18*s.* 11*d.* The Court of Directors, therefore, propose that a half-yearly dividend of interest and profits to the amount of £6 10*s.* per cent, without deduction on account of income tax, shall be made on the 10th of October next. That is the proposal I have now to lay before the general court; but as important events have occurred since we last met, I think it right I should briefly advert to them upon this occasion. A great strain has, within the last few months, been put upon the resources of this house, and of the whole banking community of London; and I think I am entitled to say that not only this house, but the entire banking body, acquitted themselves most honorably and creditably through that very trying period. Banking is a very peculiar business, and it depends so much upon credit that the least blast of suspicion is sufficient to sweep away, as it were, the harvest of a whole year, but the manner in which the banking establishments generally of London met the demands made upon them during the greater portion of the last half-year affords a most satisfactory proof of the soundness of the principles on which their business is conducted. This house exerted itself to the utmost—and exerted itself most successfully—to meet the crisis. We did not flinch from our post. When the storm came upon us, on the morning on which it became known that the house of Overend & Co. had failed, we were in as sound and healthy a position as any banking establishment could hold; and on that day and throughout the succeeding week we made advances which would hardly be credited. I do not believe that any one would have thought of predicting, even at the shortest period beforehand, the greatness of these advances. It was not unnatural that, in this state of things, a certain degree of alarm should have taken possession of the public mind, and that those who required accommodation from the bank should have gone to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and requested the Government to empower us to issue notes beyond the statutory amount, if we should think that such a measure was desirable. But we had to act before we could receive any such power, and, before the Chancelor of the Exchequer was, perhaps, out of his bed, we had advanced one-half of our reserves, which were certainly thus reduced to an amount which we could not witness without regret. But we could not flinch from the duty which we conceived was imposed upon us of supporting the banking community, and I am not aware that any legitimate application for assistance made to this house was refused. Every gentleman who came here with adequate security was liberally dealt with, and if accommodation could not be afforded to the full extent which was demanded, no one who offered proper security failed to obtain relief from this house. I have perhaps gone a little more into details than is customary upon these occasions, but the times have been unusually interesting, and I thought it desirable to say this much in justification of the course adopted by this house in running its balance down to a point which some gentlemen may consider dangerous. Looking back, however, upon recent events, I cannot take any blame to this Court for not having been prepared for such a tornado as that which burst upon us on the 11th of May; and I hope the Court of Directors will feel that their Directors acted properly upon that occasion, and that they did their best to meet a very extraordinary state of circumstances. I have now only to move that a dividend be declared at the rate of £6 10*s.* per cent for the past half-year."

Mr. Hyam said that, before the question was put, he wished to offer a few observations to the Court. He believed that the statement of accounts which had just been laid before them was perfectly satisfactory. He also thought that the Directors had done their best to assist the commercial classes throughout the late monetary crisis; but it appeared to him at the same time that they were in fault in not having applied at an earlier period to the Chancelor of the Exchequer for a suspension of the Bank act. It was well known that the demand on the Bank was materially lessened in the earlier part of the day in consequence of a rumor which had been extensively circulated that permission to overstep the limits laid down in the act had been granted. That concession, however, had only been made after the most urgent representations had been addressed to the Chancelor of the Exchequer at a late hour in the night, and, if it had been refused, he felt persuaded that the state of affairs would have been much worse on the Saturday than it had been on the Friday. The fact was that the act of 1844 was totally unsuited to the present requirements of the country, which since that period had tripled or quadrupled its commerce; and he was sorry to know that the measure seemed to meet with the approval of many of their Directors. Any one who read the speeches made in the course of the discussion on Mr. Watkins' motion must see that the subject called for further inquiry, and he trusted that the demand for that inquiry would yet be conceded.

Mr. Jones said he entirely dissented from the views in respect to the Bank act entertained by the honorable proprietor who had just addressed the Court. In his opinion, the main cause of the recent monetary crises was that, while we had bought £275,000,000 worth of foreign produce in the year 1865, the value of our exports had only been £165,000,000, or that we had a balance against us to the amount of £110,000,000. He believed that the Bank acted wisely in resisting every attempt to increase the paper currency, and he felt convinced that the working classes would be the people least likely to benefit by the rise in prices which would take place under such a change.

Mr. Moxon said he should be glad to know what was the amount of bad debts made by the Bank during the past half-year. It was stated very confidentially out of doors that during that period the Directors had between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000 of bills returned to them.

The Governor of the Bank—May I ask what is your authority for that statement? We are rather amused at hearing it, and we have never been able to trace any rumor of the kind to an authentic source.

Mr. Moxon continued—Whether the bad debts were large or small, he thought it was desirable that they should all know what was their actual amount. They had been told at their last meeting that the Bank held a great many railway debentures; and he should like to know whether any of these debentures come from railway companies that had since been unable to meet their obligations. He understood that a portion of their property was locked up in advances made on account of the Thames Embankment, and in other ways which do not leave the money available for general banking and commercial purposes; and if that were so, he should express his disapproval of such a policy. There was another important point to which he wished to advert. He was anxious to know what was the aggregate balance of the joint-stock banks in the Bank of England. He feared that some time or other the joint-stock banks would be in a position to command perhaps the stoppage of the Bank of England. If this were not so, the sooner the public were fully informed upon the point the better. But if ten or twelve joint-stock banks had large balances in the Bank of England, and if the bank balances were run very low, people would naturally begin to suspect that the joint-stock banks had more power over the Bank of England than they ought to have. He wished further to ask whether the Directors had of late taken into consideration the expediency of paying interest on deposits. He believed that under their present mode of carrying on their business they were foregoing large profits which they might receive with advantage to themselves and to the public; and he would recommend that they should undertake the custody of securities after the system adopted by the Bank of France. In conclusion, he proposed to move three resolutions, for the purpose of providing, first, that a list of all the proprietors of Bank stock should be printed, with a separate entry of the names of all those persons not entitled to vote from the smallness of their stock, or from the shortness of time during which they held it; secondly, that a copy of the charter of the Bank, with the rules, orders, and by-laws passed for the good government of their corporation should be printed for the use of the shareholders; and thirdly, that auditors should be appointed to make detailed audits of their accounts.

Mr. Gerstenberg recommended that the Directors should take some step for the purpose of preventing the spread of such erroneous notions as that which lately prevailed on the Continent, that the Bank was about to suspend specie payments.

Mr. W. Botly said that he wished to see the Directors taking into their consideration the expediency of allowing interest on deposits.

Mr. Ald. Salomons said that he wished to take that opportunity of stating that he believed nothing could be more satisfactory to the managers and shareholders of joint-stock banks than the testimony which the Governor of the Bank of England had that day borne to the sound and honorable manner in which their business was conducted. It was manifestly desirable that the joint-stock banks and the banking interest generally shall work in harmony with the Bank of England; and he sincerely thanked the Governor of the Bank for the kindly manner in which he had alluded to the mode in which the joint-stock banks had met the late monetary crisis.

The Governor of the Bank said: Before putting the question for the declaration of a dividend, I wish to refer to one or two points that have been raised by the gentlemen who have addressed the Court on this occasion. The most prominent topic brought under our notice is the expediency of allowing interest on deposits, and upon that point I must say that I believe a more dangerous innovation could not be made in the practice of the Bank of England. The downfall of Overend and Gurney, and of many other houses, must be traced to the policy which they adopted, of paying interest on deposits at call, while they were themselves tempted to invest the money so received in speculations in Ireland or in America, or at the bottom of the sea, where it was not available when a moment of pressure arrived.

Mr. Botly said he did not mean deposits on call.

The Governor of the Bank of England continued: That is only a matter of detail; the main question is, whether we ought to pay interest on deposits, and of such policy I must express my entire disapproval. Mr. Moxon has referred to the amount of our debt, but, as I stated when I took the liberty of interrupting him, we could never trace the origin of any rumor which prevailed upon that subject. As far as it can be said to have ever existed, it had its origin, most probably, in the vast amount advanced by the Bank. It must, however, be remembered that we did not make our advances without ample security, and the best proof of that is the marvelously small amount of bad debts which we contract. It has never been a feature of the Bank to state what was the precise amount of those debts; but I believe that, if I were to mention it upon the present occasion, it would be found to be so inconsiderable that I should hardly obtain credence for the announcement I should have to make. I am convinced that our present dividend has been as honestly and as hardly earned as any that we have ever realized; but it has been obtained by means of great vigilance and great anxiety on the part of each and all of your Directors, and I will add that I believe you would only diminish their sense of responsibility, and introduce confusion into the management of your business, if you were to transfer to auditors the making up of your accounts. If your Directors deserve your confidence, they are surely capable of performing that duty, and if they do not deserve it you ought not to continue them in their present office. With regard to the supposed lock-up of our capital, I must observe that, with £14,000,000 in our hands, we must necessarily invest it in a variety of securities; but there is no ground for imagining that our money is locked up and is not available for the purpose of making commercial advances. We advanced in the space of three months the sum of £45,000,000, and what more than that do you want? It has been recommended that we should take charge of securities; but we have found it necessary to refuse all securities except those of our customers, and I believe the custody of securities is becoming a growing evil. With regard to railway debentures, I do not believe we have one of a doubtful character. We have no debentures except those of first-class railway companies and companies which we know are acting within their parliamentary limits. Having alluded to those subjects, I will now put the motion for the declaration of the dividend.

The motion was accordingly put and unanimously adopted.

The Chairman then announced that that resolution should be confirmed by ballot on Tuesday next, inasmuch as the Bank could not, under the provisions of its act of Parliament, declare otherwise than in that form a dividend higher than that which it had distributed during the preceding half year.

The three resolutions proposed by Mr. Moxon were then read; but they were not put to the meeting, inasmuch as they found no seconders.

Mr. Ald. Salomons said that their Governor had observed that he thought the payment of interest on deposits was objectionable; and every one must see that such a practice ought not to be adopted by the Bank of England. But he took it for granted that the Governor did not mean that his statement should apply to joint-stock banks, which he had himself told them had conducted their business so creditably and so successfully.

The Governor of the Bank said that what he stated was, that such a system would be dangerous for the Bank of England, and dangerous if carried into effect in the way contemplated by Mr. Moxon.

Mr. P. N. Laurie said he understood the Governor of the Bank to say that it would be dangerous to take deposits on call, and in that opinion he concurred.

Mr. Ald. Salomons said that he, too, was of the same opinion.

On the motion of Mr. Ald. Salomons, seconded by Mr. Botly, a vote of thanks was passed to the Governor and the Directors for their able and successful management of the Bank during the past half-year, and the proceedings then terminated.

[Mr. Bagehot's valuable and timely work can be obtained from Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York, or their agents, Messrs. Hadley Bros., Chicago.]

MACOUPIN COUNTY.

Action of the Board of Supervisors in Regard to the Court-House Bonds.

The Board of Supervisors of Macoupin County, at their meeting last week, adopted the following:

WHEREAS, The Board of Supervisors believe that the people of Macoupin County are willing to discharge all their moral obligations, and that they are not morally or equitably bound to pay a large proportion of the so-called Court-House Bonds, and that it would be ruinous to undertake to do so if they were willing, and also believe that the people are willing to pay more than they are morally or equitably bound to do, for the sake of an amicable adjustment of their difficulties; therefore,

Resolved, By this Board of Supervisors, that the Clerk of this Board be, and he is hereby, instructed to submit a proposition to the people of the county, to be voted on at the next November election, for their ratification or rejection, to fund the Court-House bonds, amounting as nearly as can be ascertained to $1,385,800, adding to the same simple interest at 10 per cent per annum from the 1st of April, A. D. 1870, until the 1st of April, A. D. 1873, at 50 cents to the dollar, by issuing new bonds to the holders of the same, to bear 6 per cent interest per annum, interest payable annually, said new bonds to run twenty years, redeemable at the option of the county after two years. The bonds referred to in this proposition do not include the first $50,000 issued under the act of 1857, but to all others issued, and sold, and registered by Chestnut & Dubois, fiscal agents of the county, and not heretofore redeemed and canceled.

No bonds to be funded under this proposition, if ratified by the people, until a major portion of them are presented for funding, which shall be done on or before the 1st day of January, A. D. 1875, and, in case a major part of said bonds shall be so presented to be funded before said 1st of January, A. D. 1875, then all bonds which shall thereafter be presented to be funded under the aforesaid proposition, shall be received and funded only at the amount of principal and interest due on the said bonds on the 1st of April, 1874—that is, they shall be treated as if presented on said 1st day of April, 1874.

The above proposition to be submitted as follows:

"For funding the Court-House debt at 50 cents on the dollar."

"Against funding the Court-House debt at 50 cents on the dollar."

—The Piscataquis (Me.) Good Templars have adopted the following sentiment: Resolved, That it is as bad to vote for a thief, a liar, or a drunkard as to be one.

THE STATE ASSESSMENT.

Tabular Statement of the Action of the State Board of Equalization.

Districts.	Counties.	Total value of all property assessed in the State by counties.	Total value of lands assessed by counties.	Per cent added by Board of Equalization.	Per cent deducted by Board of Equalization.	Total value of town lots assessed by counties.	Per cent added by Board of Equalization.	Per cent deducted by Board of Equalization.	Total value of personal property assessed by counties.	Per cent added by Board of Equalization.	Per cent deducted by Board of Equalization.
1,2,3.	Cook	$144,145,685	$18,846,307	122	..	$90,447,759	107	..	$32,782,536	68	..
	DuPage	13,093,243	9,611,742	..	37	1,418,540	..	37	2,156,032	5	23
	Lake	6,910,142	4,483,189	4	..	596,911	4	..	1,430,222	..	..
4.	Boone	8,207,479	5,140,639	..	36	736,460	..	36	2,337,234	..	37
	DeKalb	17,842,685	11,652,921	..	20	1,708,209	..	21	4,455,741	..	22
	Kane	27,381,459	10,830,846	..	20	8,519,769	..	20	7,930,224	..	20
	McHenry	10,972,881	6,510,897	..	15	923,331	..	8	3,538,226	..	26
	Winnebago	22,088,127	11,066,132	..	44	5,522,619	..	54	5,463,676	16	..
5.	Carroll	5,804,951	3,806,099	16	..	471,010	16	..	1,501,218	..	24
	Jo Daviess	9,940,284	5,653,664	..	25	1,176,246	..	24	3,107,374	..	22
	Ogle	19,517,001	12,818,204	..	28	1,665,337	..	29	5,033,240	..	40
	Stephenson	20,298,841	12,638,214	..	40	2,896,634	..	41	4,741,162	..	21
	Whiteside	15,456,384	8,747,659	..	20	2,591,533	..	19	3,982,558	..	..
6.	Bureau	6,268,331	4,184,179	153	..	589,813	153	..	1,516,448	148	..
	Henry	17,721,627	11,575,937	..	19	1,928,881	..	19	4,140,245	..	18
	Lee	15,022,638	9,488,734	..	22	1,807,127	..	22	3,718,570	..	23
	Putnam	3,617,042	2,476,230	..	13	228,055	..	17	911,728	..	21
	Rock Island	11,052,174	4,654,102	..	3	3,955,820	..	15	2,952,730	..	3
7.	Grundy	6,520,750	4,297,229	10	..	656,323	1	..	1,566,948	10	..
	Kendall	10,035,983	7,053,663	..	24	637,563	..	26	2,343,378	..	22
	LaSalle	40,648,524	22,983,320	..	22	7,063,567	..	23	11,184,424	..	23
	Will	21,308,716	11,896,738	3	..	5,057,345	4	..	4,230,418	3	..
8.	Ford	8,017,430	5,404,936	..	22	581,612	..	22	1,929,794	..	22
	Iroquois	15,801,645	11,144,593	..	16	1,008,333	..	15	2,596,400	..	15
	Kankakee	6,287,847	4,190,541	26	..	737,274	26	..	1,358,929	24	..
	Livingston	20,478,010	13,338,800	..	17	1,672,848	..	16	5,464,963	..	17
	Marshall	9,059,996	5,838,992	..	24	1,006,941	..	24	2,211,158	..	24
	Woodford	10,498,151	6,577,572	..	11	1,949,677	..	11	2,963,538	..	11
9.	Fulton	22,562,824	13,292,169	..	27	2,400,241	..	27	6,805,543	..	28
	Knox	23,928,830	11,914,048	..	24	3,747,925	..	23	6,982,211	..	27
	Peoria	27,186,949	11,859,120	..	37	9,209,463	..	17	6,634,588	..	11
	Stark	8,654,353	5,770,814	..	37	539,237	..	37	2,340,988	..	26
10.	Hancock	16,476,523	11,200,921	..	18	1,303,354	..	19	3,954,624	..	18
	Henderson	6,961,997	5,328,122	..	28	234,181	..	28	1,400,564	..	26
	McDonough	16,982,561	10,781,833	..	33	1,781,116	..	32	4,412,028	..	33
	Mercer	8,212,230	5,112,561	6	..	610,198	7	..	2,580,880	5	..
	Schuyler	5,630,156	3,588,897	2	..	320,563	2	..	1,712,819	1	..
	Warren	14,201,537	9,275,874	..	29	1,238,739	..	28	2,635,712	..	28
11.	Adams	19,229,175	14,744,289	..	19	790,983	..	18	3,688,858	..	10
	Brown	5,683,389	3,667,047	..	32	447,187	..	32	1,566,830	..	21
	Calhoun	1,307,428	782,462	16	..	24,725	16	..	506,241	..	16
	Greene	3,314,217	2,144,980	134	..	324,055	134	..	844,200	134	..
	Jersey	5,937,601	3,949,027	26	..	778,610	27	..	1,229,739	25	..
	Pike	17,340,230	11,481,666	..	30	1,616,910	..	33	4,727,574	..	23
12.	Cass	7,805,646	5,030,582	..	14	1,027,500	..	15	1,704,339	..	15
	Christian	14,983,831	9,380,995	..	25	1,738,591	..	25	3,349,894	..	23
	Menard	10,255,464	6,799,030	..	41	897,640	..	45	2,555,459	..	41
	Morgan	14,000,299	7,315,538	2	..	3,473,975	2	..	2,146,413	3	..
	Sangamon	33,698,771	16,485,275	..	21	6,959,891	..	21	10,920,680	..	22
	Scott	2,987,729	1,880,070	22	..	848,351	22	..	723,322	22	..
13.	DeWitt	7,823,105	4,875,508	..	15	667,584	..	16	2,246,643	..	15
	Logan	18,089,533	11,646,924	..	26	1,797,758	..	23	4,644,891	..	25
	Mason	8,497,561	5,671,873	..	14	944,630	..	14	1,845,888	..	16
	McLean	28,687,886	19,420,456	..	14	8,229,657	..	15	9,891,763	..	14
	Tazewell	17,907,966	11,134,819	..	17	2,592,510	..	16	4,154,648	..	17
14.	Champaign	22,341,536	13,877,154	..	14	3,325,339	..	14	5,079,143	..	16
	Coles	12,564,253	6,672,679	..	22	2,198,922	..	21	3,484,514	..	21
	Douglas	9,428,594	6,276,715	..	23	938,257	..	23	2,187,802	..	24
	Macon	18,354,897	10,235,538	..	18	3,253,199	..	18	4,851,925	..	29
	Piatt	7,153,273	4,958,821	..	16	497,981	..	16	1,696,789	..	16
	Vermilion	20,506,651	12,462,516	..	12	2,732,236	..	13	5,229,170	..	13
15.	Crawford	4,126,542	2,540,818	11	..	207,517	11	..	1,378,212	10	..
	Clark	4,805,811	2,880,286	111	..	543,878	84	..	1,890,897	20	..
	Cumberland	1,828,190	1,017,802	13	..	144,187	6	..	666,701	7	..
	Edgar	8,485,615	5,634,352	..	10	471,005	..	10	2,378,598	10	..
	Effingham	4,303,833	2,978,747	29	..	518,276	32	..	791,444	30	..
	Jasper	2,080,685	1,398,194	15	..	43,879	35	..	652,612	33	..
	Lawrence	2,157,509	1,414,633	..	33	124,224	..	33	617,552	..	19
	Moultrie	7,033,760	4,909,085	..	26	550,555	..	20	1,574,008	..	14
	Shelby	13,738,338	8,745,541	34	..	1,246,918	34	..	3,544,590	35	..
16.	Bond	3,965,321	2,661,240	..	20	345,345	..	22	958,645	..	20
	Clay	5,237,712	3,211,220	..	31	483,392	..	30	1,642,614	..	30
	Clinton	3,472,637	5,680,632	..	3	875,482	..	3	1,913,798	..	3
	Fayette	7,826,483	4,228,410	..	11	784,524	..	10	2,241,229	..	11
	Marion	6,957,911	3,838,156	17	..	1,158,280	17	..	1,970,675	16	..
	Montgomery	8,255,300	5,114,996	5	..	1,120,584	5	..	2,000,959	5	..
	Washington	5,196,531	3,702,629	168	..	464,928	176	..	1,028,189	48	..
17.	Macoupin	5,541,126	2,780,552	95	..	571,494	98	..	2,184,560	9	..
	Madison	12,496,775	6,659,650	30	..	3,608,650	15	..	3,126,040	4	..
	Monroe	2,754,590	1,679,990	..	28	331,980	..	21	742,623	..	29
	St. Clair	29,458,567	17,080,309	..	6	6,948,892	..	6	4,112,784	..	7
18.	Alexander	3,426,442	524,833	54	..	1,979,634	54	..	931,888	54	..
	Jackson	4,012,421	2,105,941	87	..	436,600	87	..	962,454	87	..
	Johnson	913,827	488,748	..	11	33,268	..	11	388,378	..	13
	Massac	1,783,299	823,284	40	..	353,070	39	..	606,945	40	..
	Perry	2,821,785	1,482,983	89	..	436,491	89	..	900,211	89	..
	Pope	951,292	539,312	2	..	89,941	2	..	322,039	2	..
	Pulaski	1,166,215	630,690	..	18	252,682	..	18	282,943	..	18
	Randolph	7,814,704	4,054,688	44	..	1,115,404	44	..	2,144,252	44	..
	Union	2,285,870	1,228,029	25	..	246,945	25	..	800,886	25	..
	Williamson	1,953,775	1,180,369	..	13	118,269	..	15	655,137	..	14
19.	Edwards	3,187,135	1,983,023	53	..	[illegible]	53	..	931,324	53	..
	Franklin	1,282,188	782,108	..	7	34,561	..	6	465,524	..	6
	Gallatin	2,585,080	995,190	47	..	448,480	47	..	1,104,620	47	..
	Hamilton	1,579,010	1,032,526	..	11	137,043	..	12	418,543	..	12
	Hardin	1,657,908	608,885	35	..	106,330	36	..	342,748	35	..
	Jefferson	2,769,759	1,547,011	..	19	227,281	..	19	976,468	..	20
	Richland	3,205,833	2,954,769	22	..	781,873	21	..	1,468,396	22	..
	Saline	1,526,069	977,812	..	42	115,696	..	42	433,411	..	43
	Wabash	4,028,855	2,830,710	4	..	754,775	6	..	1,043,370	5	..
	Wayne	4,440,843	3,073,613	73	..	188,757	73	..	1,173,378	73	..
	White	2,134,479	1,087,486	..	..	281,364	..	..	765,036	..	..
	Aggregate	$1,194,275,113	$642,912,908			$241,830,363			$301,428,347		

Total value of all the property in the State, as equalized by the State Board of Equalization........$1,196,788,105
Equalized value of railroad property of the State........59,588,937
Grand total........$1,256,377,042

THE MODOCS.

Further Particulars of Their Execution.

Fort Klamath, Or. (Oct. 3), Dispatch to the New York Herald.

Shortly after reveille this morning I accompanied Lieut. Taylor to the guard-house, and, after securing the services of Scarface Charley as an interpreter, we went into the large cell and informed Barncho and Slolux of the commutation of their sentence. They did not show the slightest emotion at their escape from the jaws of death, and Barncho simply remarked, "It is good."

Capt. Jack and Sconchin were in the next cell, and I walked in to see them. Capt. Jack was looking very much pulled down, and had evidently not given up all hopes of a reprieve. Somebody asked him for his autograph, and he mechanically made a number of crosses on some sheets of writing paper that were furnished for the purpose.

Boston Charley and Black Jim were then brought out from their cells, and the blacksmith set to work, and, after knocking off the shackles that bound them together, riveted a new set on each man. We were then called back into Capt. Jack's cell, as he wished to know what the writing was for, and, through the medium of Boston Charley, he was told it was simply to have some remembrance of his handiwork. He was evidently rather disappointed, as he still had hopes of being pardoned. Shortly after 8 a. m. the troops were paraded in front of their quarters, and at half-past 8 a. m. the procession formed in front of the guard-house that was to escort them to the gallows.

The howls of the women-relatives of the condemned were then distinctly heard as they came from the stockade. The other prisoners—Curly-Headed Doctor and the Lost River murderers—were then removed from the guard-house to the stockage. At half-past 9 the wagon and four horses were drawn up in front of the guard-house, and the condemned were brought out. Black Jim got in first, followed by Boston Charley, Sconchin, and Capt. Jack. The great chief looked rather sick, and had to be helped into the cart. The drums then rolled out the funeral march, and the procession moved on to the gallows. The cavalry led, with the infantry on guard around the wagon.

At 10 minutes to 10 the wagon halted behind the scaffold, and they got out. Boston Charley and Black Jim mounted the stairs first, and were placed on the left hand side of the platform, facing north. Capt. Jack came up next, and was evidently very weak, requiring assistance to get up; and Sconchin came last. Capt. Jack took the position on the extreme right, with Sconchin next, Black Jim next, and Boston Charley on the extreme left. They were then all seated, and the four men on duty proceeded to pinion their arms and legs. The latter were fastened just above the knees. Capt. Jack wore a striped linen shirt and a pair of gray pants; Sconchin wore a dark-blue shirt and army pants; and both Black Jim and Boston Charley were in the soldiers' clothes they had stripped from the bodies of those killed during the war. A company of cavalry and one of infantry were drawn up in the front of the square, and a company of infantry and a battery light artillery occupied the right of the square. About 500 Klamaths then came up, led by their chiefs, and squatted on the ground at the north side of the square. Mrs. Body and her daughter, and the widows of some of the settlers murdered on Lost River, occupied a prominent position on the right. They sat on the front seat of a high wagon.

At 5 minutes past 10 a. m., Col. Hoge, who was acting as Provost Marshal, walked behind the prisoners and inspected the strength of their pinions.

Oliver Applegate and Dave Hill, the interpreters, then explained to the condemned the sentence, and the crimes of which they were found guilty. Col. Hoge made a final inspection of the condemned, and then went down the rear stairs of the platform. Gen. Wheaton and the officers of the garrison then formed in line in front of the gallows, and the two prisoners, Barncho and Slolux, whose sentence had been commuted, were also marched to the front, with their backs to the gallows, and facing Lieut. Kinsbury, who then proceeded to read the charges and findings of the Military Commission, the approval at Washington, and the commutation of the sentence in regard to Barncho and Slolux. There were, besides the 500 Klamath Indians, some 100 citizens present. Many of the latter had ridden 200 or 300 miles to witness this execution.

The reading of the sentence took up twelve minutes of the time. The sun was shining brightly on the backs of the condemned, and for a moment there was dead silence, occasionally broken by a wailing from the timber on the right. The Post-Chaplain stood with his prayer-book open, behind Gen. Wheaton, and Post-Surgeon McEllerdary stood on the right of the line.

The correspondents of the different journals represented were scattered around, holding their horses, and ready to start for their 90-mile ride. There was considerable competition among the newspapers, as there is only one wire at Jacksonville, and the couriers must have a race for it. The dispatch will be carried by three men, riding 30 miles each, and changing horses every ten miles, and they expect to ride the 90 miles in in seven hours.

At 14 minutes past 10 o'clock a. m. the reading of the sentence was concluded, and Col. Hoge reported to Gen. Wheaton.

The Post-Chaplain then advanced into the centre of the square, and read an appropriate service for the occasion.

The four condemned men squatted down on their haunches, seated on the solid platform, with their feet resting on the hinged part, which was so designed as to fall at the cutting of a single rope.

At 8 minutes past 10 Col. Hoge advanced and mounted the rear steps of the platform, and at a signal the ropes were adjusted. Private Eugene Anderson put the rope and cap on Capt. Jack, Corporal J. H. Killen on Sconchin, and Private R. Wilton on Boston Charley and Black Jim. Boston Charley and Black Jim then took a drink of water, but both Sconchin and Capt. Jack declined. Private Anderson cut some of Capt. Jack's hair off, as it was very long, and interfered with the rope. Some of Sconchin's and Black Jim's hair was also cut. At 21 minutes past 10 the black caps were adjusted,—the condemned men being still cool and collected. The four were then stood up, and for a few moments everything was perfectly quiet. The condemned, though in instant expectation of death, were perfectly collected and quiet, and not a muscle moved.

At 25 minutes past 10, Col. Hoge, who was leaning on the back rail of the platform, dropped his hankerchief. Corporal Thomas Ross, of the Twelfth Infantry, raised his hatchet, cut the rope, and the four criminals were launched into eternity.

Everything worked perfectly, and the arrangements reflects the highest credit on Mr. Fields, the post-carpenter, under whose orders the gallows was built. Capt. Jack and Black Jim died easily, but Sconchin and Boston Charley both twitched considerably.

THE POLAR MYSTERY.

Was Capt. Hall Poisoned?—Arrival of the Buddington Party at New York.

Dundee, Scotland (Sept. 23), Correspondence of the New York Herald.

I had an interview with Morton, the Second Mate, who was Capt. Hall's favorite attendant during his last sickness. The statements he made he bade me not disclose. They were, however, of so startling a nature that I felt it my duty to give them to-day to the Vice Consul to aid him in the investigation he was prosecuting. I accordingly yesterday waited on the Vice Consul and gave him my information that he might get it officially from Morton. He at once told me he had already had these statements from Morton. I further ascertained the testimony of certain others was corroborative so far of Morton's, and I am satisfied that the Vice Consul, who is a lawyer, leans to a theory seriously implicating Dr. Bessel.

Morton says Hall and Dr. Bessel were not on good terms. Hall returned from the journey which preceded his fatal illness in perfect health, and was only a short time in the cabin when, after taking some coffee, he became sick and vomited. He solemnly affirms that the Doctor told him on the second day after Capt. Hall's illness that it would be fatal. Hall complained to Morton that "they were poisoning him." Bessel gave Hall injections, ostensibly of quinine, but it is hinted that morphine was used. Morton apparently believes that Bessel killed Hall in order that he might rob him of the honor of discovering the North Pole. Bessel believed that the expedition was sure to be successful. With regard to Buddington, Morton affirms that Buddington was sometimes loose in his habits, and gave offense to Hall, who on more than one occasion showed his marked disapproval. He, however, scouts the idea that Buddington killed Hall. A formal document now given up to the Consul, a holograph of Hall, and written a few days before his death, expressed perfect confidence in Buddington. The crew aver that the sailing-master drank, but never was absolutely intoxicated. Morton charges Buddington with showing the white feather as to proceeding north through the ice. At consultations with Hall and his brother-officers he called him a perfect coward, yet withall a man too timid to crush a mosquito were it under his foot. The carpenter, Mr. Coffin, who made the bier for Hall, speaks of the face of the corpse as having been the most natural of all the many dead faces he has seen. It was perfectly calm, devoid of contortions or expression of pain, and particularly fresh in color. Post-mortem rigidity alone bespoke the presence of death.

Buddington and the Doctor are not friendly. The former gives out that he knows a deal which he would not say to any one save to the Consul or the United States authorities. The common seamen refuse to say anything, and generally plead ignorance of what was done in the cabin. The only conclusion we can come to on the whole testimony is, that either Morton speaks the truth or labors under a hallucination which is shared in by the Captain, or that both of them have formed a damnable conspiracy against an innocent man. The Captain and Morton roomed together; the officers and crew were all rooming in one hotel, with the exception of the Doctor, who roomed at the Royal Hotel, where he was a very great favorite with all the guests, and won golden opinions by his exceedingly frank, pleasant manner. His reticence as to the details of the Captain's illness was in consequence of a deliberate resolution to which he persistently and successfully adhered, despite all the endeavors of members of the press to secure information from him. Both Buddington and the Doctor are prepared for arrest immediately on their arrival at New York. All who have enjoyed Dr. Bessel's acquaintance pray God that the dark accusations may prove utterly groundless. Dr. Bessel and the other officers and members of the crew cannot be said to be very friendly. Buddington has been drinking slightly since his stay in Dundee. It is certain that he is in a state of considerable trepidation and anxiety about something. Probably he anticipates a severe overhauling from the Navy Department. So far as the charge of poisoning against Buddington goes, it is negatived by Bessel, who affirms stoutly that Hall died a natural death. His conduct on shipboard is vindicated by a formal paper left by Hall.

With the crew generally, Buddington is on capital terms. The most singular feature of the whole matter is that Tyson's party made a charge of foul play, and that the same charge is reiterated by certain members of Buddington's party, but against another individual.

Hall, one may say, died with the word "Excelsior" on his lips. "Find the Pole; never mind me," was his latest utterance.

A sketch of the funeral, by Schuman, the Chief Engineer, is particularly affecting. The scene on the foreground is a series of rugged blocks of ice, a snow plain white with undriven snow occupies the middle distance, while in the distance are rugged bluffs and promontories and huge masses of amorphous rocks. To the left of the picture the ice-bound waters of Polaris Bay shimmer in the clear light of the stars and the more fitful gleams of the evanescent auroras. On a snow-bank close to the edge of the bay is a wooden shed (the observatory) and a tall flag-pole, with the stars and stripes drooping at half-mast. In the centre of the picture, slowly trudging along over the snow-plain, is the funeral cortege. The bier rests on a sledge and is covered with the national flags. In procession, two by two, the crew in their arctic dress, fur caps, fur jackets, and top boots, with lanterns in their hands, are gently dragging the sledge with a hawser. One man marches a few paces in advance at the head of the procession, lantern in hand. Behind the sledge are the Esquimaux members of the crew, straggling after the sledge in bewilderment and grief at the scene. An endeavor was made to get this picture for the London *Illustrated News*, but the owner, Capt. Buddington, to whom it has been presented, was unwilling to part with it.

From the New York Times, Oct. 5.

The City of Antwerp, of the Inman Line, with the survivors of the Polaris on board, arrived at Quarantine yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, and, as soon as permission was given by the Quarantine officers, the crew of the Polaris were conveyed to the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, and were there put on board the United States steamer Talapoosa, which was moored alongside of the dock.

A reporter of the *Times* paid a visit on board, and was introduced to Capt. Buddington by Capt. McRitchie, but that gentleman said he was not prepared to make any statement then; in fact, he had received positive orders not to do so until he arrived at Washington, when a full statement would be made of the arrival of the Polaris, and the particulars in regard to the death of Capt. Hall. The reporter tried to draw something from the Captain, but he invariably interposed the plea that he was not allowed to speak to any one. Capt. Buddington having declined to make any statement, the reporter had an interview with Dr. Bessels. This gentleman, who was formerly of Heidelberg University, among the eleven. He had nothing new that could be divulged more than what had been already published. He has with him a small stuffed bird, a snow-flake, the only remaining one of a great number that he collected in latitude 82°. In their hardships he also lost almost every one of his sketches and drawings. The few that he has left consist of three or four pencil drawings and some colored views of auroras and twilight, and some magnified fac-similes of the soundings. One of the pencil sketches is of the furthest point north reached by Capt. Kane. Another is a point covered with ice, resembling immense basaltic precipices. Another sketch resembles to a wonderful degree the ruins of an ancient monastery or feudal castle. The auroras are very delicate pieces of coloring, and are unique in outline to all other representations of Arctic auroras heretofore published. One has under the arc a complete image of a narrow, waving scroll. The twilight scene was taken at 82 degrees north, on the 22d of December last, at which time the sun was more than 100 degrees south of them. The twilight was simply large short fingers of light, radiating from below the horizon to a very few degrees above. The soundings, of which he has representations left were taken in 78 deg., and above. Some are colored as the originals were found in bright red and green mollusca. Some mollusca that were brought up from ninety fathoms, Dr. Bessels recognizes as the same brought up with the soundings in laying one of the Atlantic cables at a depth of 500 fathoms. The furthest point north that they reached was 82 deg., 16 min., or, allowing for the drift, 82 deg. 29 min.

The reporter then went aft to the saloon where the crew was confined. In answer to the question whether or not Capt. Hall died a violent death, one of the crew said it was utterly untrue. He added that Capt. Hall persisted in having a sleighing excursion. He got the dogs and sleigh from the natives, and, with the mate and one of the crew, he parted from his companions. After an absence of twenty days, he returned, and took ill immediately, and, after two days' sickness, he died.

CHICAGO MORTALITY.

A meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting the Board voted Dr. Simmons $250 for his attendance, since the 10th September, of small-pox patients.

Dr. Benjamin C. Miller's usual weekly report was submitted to the Board. It showed that during the week ending Oct. 4, the number of deaths was 162; premature births, 8; still births, 22. As usual, over a half of the deaths are of children under 2 years of age. The mortality among those from 2 years of age up to 20 was very small, indeed amounting to only 16. Of the dead 15 were of native Chicago parentage, 71 of foreign Chicago parentage, 16 belonged to other parts of the United States, 4 to England, 24 to Germany, 17 to Ireland, 4 to Sweden, 2 respectively to Holland, Bohemia, and Canada, and 1 respectively to Belgium, Norway, Scotland, Prince Edward Island, and unknown nationality. The thermometer for the week showed a mean of 57 degrees; the rainfall was 3.67. The prevalent diseases, with the number of their victims, were: Cholera infantum, 34; convulsions, 28; diarrhea, 13; dysentery, 11; typhoid fever, 16; pneumonia, 7; small-pox, 6; tabes mesenterica, 10. As compared with the mortality list of a week previous the last shows a decrease of 62 deaths, and, as compared with that of the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 32 deaths. The proportion of males to females was 85 to 77; of married to single, 46 to 116. The large decrease in mortality the Sanitary Superintendent attributes to the comparative absence of cases of acute intestinal diseases.

The mortality report for the month of September shows a total of 1,003 deaths, being a decrease of 415 from the number reported in August, the diminution of deaths being principally among children. During the month 2,229 nuisances were abated, and 206 convictions were obtained against parties for infringing the health ordinances of the city.

After transacting some general business the Board adjourned.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH A BURGLAR.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning a serious affray with a burglar occurred at No. 498 Wabash avenue, in which the occupant of that dwelling A. Bishop, Esq., of the firm of Bishop and Barnes, was very seriously injured. At that hour Mr. Bishop, while entering his bath-room, noticed something on the floor of a light color. He stooped to pick it up, and had just made the discovery that it was the covering of a man's foot, when he received a blow on the right eye, inflicted apparently with a slung-shot or a pair of knuckles. He grappled with his antagonist, who proved to be a powerfully-framed negro, but was unable, in consequence of his hurt, to hold his assailant, who in the scuffle again made use of his weapon, this time on Mr. Bishop's hand, with telling effect. Mrs. Bishop arrived on the scene just as the burglar was beating a retreat, and both she and Mr. Bishop sounded the alarm at the top of their voices. In a few moments a policeman dashed into the house, after having kicked open the front door and demolished a square of plate-glass, but was too late to effect the capture of the burglar, who had escaped by a back window. The mystery of the thing is the manner in which the entry into the house was effected. Mrs. Bishop is confident that all the doors and windows of the house were locked and barred, particularly with regard to the window by which the burglar made his exit. The injuries received by Mr. Bishop are very severe. The Doctor considers him out of danger, but the fact that at intervals yesterday his mind wandered shows how near the burglar came to adding murder to his crime. The detectives have been notified of the occurrence, and will doubtless work the case up successfully.

THE EXPOSITION.

A Crowd Numbering 12,000 at the Show Yesterday.

Some Curiosities in the Mechanical Department.

The Mayor Proclaims Thursday a Half-Holiday.

Preparations for a Grand Promenade Concert.

The fair weather yesterday was favorable for the Exposition, and there was a large attendance—probably 12,000 persons. Quite a number were in from the country. The departments were all in good running order, except the fountain, and for that Mr. Drake and Mr. Reynolds ask another day of grace, promising that it will be in operation to-day or to-morrow at farthest.

THE MACHINERY

is beginning to attract the attention it merits, and knots of visitors may be seen watching its movements and learning something of the marvelous progress that has been made in the application of steam to the industrial arts. Every-one has seen the steam engine and the larger machines that are in common use, but there are a few machines not so common which are worthy of special mention.

THE CORN HUSKER.

Our Granger friends delight to stand and observe the operations of the corn husking machine. Any one who has experienced the joy of husking corn on a cold winter day when the thermometer had to be taken down to the cellar to keep it from freezing, can appreciate how much the farmer and his boys are indebted to the inventor who enables them to husk in-doors and with a celerity hitherto unknown. This machine undresses the corn in less than no time, leaving not a shred of clothing on the ear. The ears are thrown into a receiver, whence they work their way down into long grooves, in which rollers furnished with spirals and teeth revolve, carrying the ears round and round, the spirals and the teeth tearing off the covering until the ear is perfectly naked. The clean ears drop opposite a receiver. In some of these machines, larger than the specimen on exhibition, the corn is separated from the stalks, then husked and elevated into the crib, while the stalks are laid gently down side by side at either end of the machine. It does the work up clean. Not a grain is wasted. The capacity of the machine is gauged by the size. A medium one run by hand will husk about 1,000 bushels a day if kept going from eight to ten hours. Steam or manual power can be applied according to circumstances. This machine ought to vote.

BOOT AND SHOE MACHINERY.

The boot and shoe machinery is a profitable study, showing what perfection has been reached in that branch of art. There are cutting-machines which shape the leather and if any holes are necessary, punches them by the same movement. There is a four-motion sewing-machine adopted for repairing boots and shoes with the soles on, sewing on patches, putting in new tops, stitching within half an inch of the sole and in every direction. There is a vamp folding-machine, a skiving-manchine, a wrinkler for wrinkling leather so as to give it a picturesque appearance, an eylet borer, for boring eylet-holes, and a machine which sews up the inside of a boot-leg, allowing the finished leg to be taken off without turning. Belonging to another firm is the pegging-machine, which makes pegs, bores the holes, and hammers home the pegs at one revolution. This shoe-making machine is worth careful examination, and should be seen and understood by every visitor.

In the Sturges Tinware Department the operatives were busy, yesterday, making baking-powder cans. A man managed a cutting-machine which cut the bottoms the exact size and turned a beveled edge which was intended to catch hold of the body of the can. At another machine—a roller—a young lady rolled the bodies of the cans from strips into circular shapes. A fair solderer ran an iron down the seam and the two edges were married. Still another fair tinner fitted on the bottoms and handed it to a fourth, who ran a machine around it, making the moulding which is such an ornament to tinware. A man at a powerful piece of mechanism put a round piece of tin under the mould, shoved his foot down, and out dropped the cover of the box. Putting on the cover, it was complete, the work having all been done by machinery except the soldering.

INTERESTING TO HOGS.

An invention of much interest to hogs, as well as to their proprietors, is the hog-ringer. Has the fair reader ever essayed to ring a hog's nose? It is a most exhilarating exercise. The farmer's wife complains at supper that the nasty brute of a hog dug up her cucumbers and attempted to murder her rose-bush by uprooting; and what was to be done? That hog should be deprived of existence. She is in favor of capital punishment to be inflicted forthwith. Her husband, who would like to oblige the girl of his early love, the mother of his children, the companion of twenty years, the hope and comfort of his declining age, agrees with her and thinks something must be done, but really it would be a dead loss to slaughter the porker before it attained the obesity which turns the beam at 200 or 300 and brings money in proportion. So he compromises, and promises to ring his nose. Accordingly he rises before daybreak summons two or three of the boys to his aid, wakes up that pig, and, after half a day spent in catching and holding him, inserts a piece of wire which works out before night, and the last state of that pig is very much worse than the first. This newly-invented bit of hog jewelry is warranted not to turn in the snout, to fit closely, and is not liable to tear out unless the pig goes with it. It is triangular in shape, made of wire, is fitted by a pair of pliers, which, being placed over the hog's snout and closed, forces the ring through the snout, where it remains, the most uncomfortable adornment ever worn by a hog. There are said to be over four millions of these rings attached to hogs at the present writing.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee met yesterday afternoon, President Bouton in the chair, and present Messrs. Crane, Gage, Drake, Brown, Laflin, and Taylor.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

It was decided to issue commutation tickets at $5 each, and good for fifteen admissions.

The Excelsior Gas Company, having given satisfaction in lighting the Art Gallery, their contract was continued at $10 a night.

The proposition of the American Bridge Company to build a bridge from the gallery to the elevator was accepted.

The Rev. Mr. Boring made application for the free admission of the inmates of the Home of the Friendless, and it was referred to the Chairman with power to act.

Mr. J. H. Osgood was appointed Assistant Superintendent, and the carriage telegraph was dispensed with.

It was ordered that tickets, good from Oct. 9, and for Saturdays, be sold to schools in packages of 100 at 10 cents each, the children to be accompanied by their teachers.

It was decided to publish a catalogue of the Art Gallery without advertisements.

THE FIRE ANNIVERSARY.

It has already been announced that there will be special musical attractions in the shape of a promenade concert at the Exposition on Thursday next, the anniversary of the fire. The Mayor has proclaimed a half holiday on that occasion, and our citizens generally will probably co-operate to carry out the idea. His Honor has issued the following proclamation:

PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Oct. 7, 1873.

Whereas, Many citizens have requested that, in remembrance of the great fire, the 9th day of October or a part thereof, be designated and set apart as a day of rest, to be observed as may be deemed best, and also as a day to enable the people to visit the Exposition;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of such request, by virtue of the authority vested in the Mayor, I do hereby issue my proclamation, directing the closing of all the city offices at the hour of 12 m., on Thursday, the 9th day of October, A. D. 1873, and request that the schools and all places of business be closed at that hour, and remain closed during the remainder of the day.

(Signed) LESTER L. BOND, Acting Mayor.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

We are pleased to announce that the Northwestern Railroad managers have decided to run excursion trains for the benefit of the Exposition, and for the accommodation of the persons living along their numerous lines. Excursions are expected to-day on the C., B. & Q. and C., A. & St. L., and they will undoubtedly bring a crowd of visitors.

TO-DAY'S MUSIC.

Following is the musical programme for to-day:

AFTERNOON.

1. March—"Distant Greeting"........Michaelis
2. Selection from "Les Dragons de Villars"..Maillard
3. Mazurka—"Brilliant"........Herrmann
4. Overture—"Militaire"........Romanoff
5. "Concert Polka"........C. Faust
6. Fantasia from "Freischuetz"........Weber
7. Waltzes—"Sounds from Home"........Labitzky
8. Song—"Serenade"........Glover
9. Galop—"Four-in-Hand"........Sare

EVENING.

1. March—"Art and Industry"........Bliss
2. Potpourri—From the "Lily of Killarney"..Benedict
3. Overture—"Zanetta"........Auber
4. Song—"Elegy of Tears"........Schubert
5. Polka—"Cadet"........Bliss
6. Potpourri—"Martha"........Flotow
7. Waltz—"Roses and Myrtles"........Strauss
8. Fantasie—"Hibernican"........Beyer
9. Quadrille—"Melodien"........Strauss

THE JUDICIARY.

An Election for Candidates for Superior and County Court Judges to Be Held Saturday.

A meeting of the Bar, which was attended by about fifty gentlemen, was held yesterday afternoon, in Judge Williams' court-room, to consider how and by whom the Judgeships made vacant in the Superior and County Courts this fall ought to be filled. Judge Bradwell presided.

Mr. Sansum was the first speaker. He said there were several names before the Bar for election as Judges. Among them were those of Judges Norton and Wallace, and Mr. Joseph Clarkson. It remained for the legal fraternity to express their views and make their selections. He regretted that the meeting was not more largely attended, as the object for which it was called was an important one to every lawyer.

Mr. Pierce said it had been the custom to appoint a committee and hold an election for the purpose of determining the candidates for Judgeships, who met with the approbation of the Bar. He moved the appointment of such a committee, with power to hold an election.

Mr. Ingersoll moved the appointment of a committee of three to act as judges of an election for members of the Bar, to be held next Saturday in the Law Institute.

Mr. Rosenthal said the rooms of the Institute were entirely too small for the purpose, and would discommode many.

It was finally decided to open the polls in Judge Jameson's court-room.

Mr. George Brant said a full expression of opinion could not be secured by Saturday, and advocated the postponement of the election to a later day.

Mr. VanArman said there was plenty of time between then and Saturday to get the lawyers interested. Those who were at all concerned in the election of Judges would attend on Saturday.

Mr. Brant moved to hold the election one week from Saturday.

The motion was defeated by an overwhelming majority, and Mr. Pierce's motion prevailed.

Mr. Ingersoll's motion to appoint a committee of three to act as judges of election also prevailed.

An incipient attorney inquired if nominations were in order.

The Chair hushed him up with a vigorous and emphatic "No."

Senator Thompson asked to be enlightened as to the hours of voting.

He was told from 2 to 5 in the afternoon of Saturday next.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Thompson, Hurd, and Cooper as the Election Committee.

The meeting adjourned.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Transaction of Some Unimportant Business—The Lull Case.

The Board of Police met yesterday as usual and transacted some unimportant business. The case of Officer Gottlieb Preissmeyer, charged with drunkenness, was taken under advisement. Officer James Short was permitted to receive a watch at the hands of several commission merchants and others, who wished to reward him for his strict attention to duty. Officer Michael Kely was put on trial charged with conduct unbecoming an officer. In his absence the testimony of Ald. Schaffner and others was heard. The officer, it seems, had refused to pay his fare on a street-car, and failed to recognize Ald. Schaffner's right to interfere with him or to insist upon the payment of his fare. The Alderman seems to have been offended at the manner in which the officer answered him, and to have demanded his number, the refusal to give which was the principal ground of complaint. After hearing the testimony,—the officer being allowed to make his statement,—the Board took the case under advisement. Seven "specials" were appointed on the force, on the recommendation of Commissioner Sheridan, who has been complaining that he was not consulted enough in the appointment of patrolmen. As the Board was adjourning, a messenger arrived from the Mayor, giving an invitation to the Commissioners and Superintendent Washburn to appear before His Honor relative to the Lull case. The message left it decidedly uncertain as to whether Commissioner Sheridan was included in the request or not, but, at any rate, he concluded not to go, saying that he was wholly ignorant of the offenses charged and evidently was not anxious to be put on the witness stand. The testimony of Commissioners Cleveland and Wright and Superintendent Washburn was taken with closed doors. On coming out, Mr. Cleveland said that the Mayor was trying Lull for throwing a man through a window, which was about all the information that could be obtained. Mayor Bond said that he should close up the matter to-day, and his decision will probably be given to the public very shortly. The matter now under investigation relates to an occurrence no further back than the Halsted street fire, so that it is not probable that it will be necessary to call upon any of the prehistoric inhabitants to testify.

THE LAKE TUNNEL.

September's Works—Three Land Shafts Completed—Why the Basin Has Not Been Dredged Out.

The new lake tunnel progresses fairly. Last month's exhibit shows that the progress was from 3,636 to 4,045 feet east, being an aggregate of 409 feet, which at the rate of $29.50 per foot, was $12,065.50. At 3,745 feet a large boulder had to be blasted. On Friday, Sept. 26, in consequence of considerable gas, and poor ventilation, work was abandoned for a day. A new water-pump has been placed in the shaft. The average progress per day for the month was 1,573 feet.

Three land-shafts are completed, situated respectively on Illinois, Polk, and Franklin streets, while a fourth is commenced on Waller street. About 600 feet of drifting has been accomplished in both directions from the first, 300 feet from the second, while but little has been done from the third.

The leak in the tunnel has not been repaired, and in all probability will never be. The dredge for cleaning out "the basin," from which the temporary water supply is to be obtained, has been subjected to many rebuffs. On the first fine day succeeding the publication of the facts connected with the leak in the tunnel, the clumsy machine was tugged to the mouth of the basin, and the scoop was vigorously set to work to prepare a passage for the machine into the basin. The sand excavated was piled upon the beach and left there. The first storm came and the tug towed back the dredge to a place of safety in the river, while the wind and rain and surf carried back the sand to just where it was. The stupid dredge was again set to work, and again driven back by the stress of weather to find on its return that its work was no further advanced than at the termination of the first day. After a month's work, for which the city pays, the dredge is just where it was, scooping away an excavation to be filled in again in a few hours. Winter is coming on, when storms are the rule and not the exception. What will the Board of Public Works do then, poor things? The dredge will never reach even the outlet of the basin, and the shallow pool of sandy water, now about 200 feet long by 100 feet wide, and 3 or 4 feet deep, will have shrunk to the water capacity of the African desert. The prospect of repairing the leak is a remote one. There is one consolation remaining: Our water still comes pure and limpid from the crib.

—Many laborers and teamsters of this city and vicinity are at work on Copperas Creek dam. A comfortable boarding-house and a number of shanties, tents, &c., &c., are erected. About 150 teams and 300 hands are employed. A steam dredge is also at work. One firm alone in the city sells the contractors about $60 worth of groceries per week.—Canton (Ill.) Register.

THE LAW COURTS.

Mark Skinner's Answer in the Bostwick Case.

Revival of the Old Suit of Flagler versus Jessell.

An Injunction Granted Against Opening Fifty-first Street.

Bankruptcy Matters---The County Court---The Courts in Brief.

Mark Skinner and wife filed their joint answer yesterday to the bill of Sophia Bostwick. In it they admit that Skinner, in May, 1855, owned the premises described in the bill, being the southwest quarter of Sec. 14, 34, 14, and that he signed the deed purporting to convey it to Bostwick, but did not at that time know him. He does not know when Bostwick died except by information, nor whether he was testate or intestate, nor of his estate or the amount of his indebtedness, nor had he ever had any personal knowledge of the alleged fraudulent operations of Cornell and Downing in reference to putting in claims against Bostwick's estate, or inventorying the disputed premises as his, or of the administrator's sale, but believes that Downing's appointment was lawful, and that Bostwick had died insolvent. Defendant asserts that some time in the spring of 1855, Cornell introduced John Bostwick to him, as wishing to buy some real estate, and defendant made arrangements to sell this southwest quarter-section to him; and that it was at first proposed to sell for $100 per acre, making $16,000—one-fourth in cash, and the remainder in three equal payments; and Bostwick represented that he had little money, but that he would get John M. Kraum to furnish what was needed; but defendant declined to sell the land on these terms, and a new arrangement was made by which Bostwick should pay $2,000 cash, and the remainder as charged in the bill, the whole consideration being $19,000, but does not know whether the deed was prepared by him or not. Bostwick at the same time drew the mortgage and gave it to defendant, Skinner, or left it for him, and also gave him a draft on Kraum for $1,000, which was honored, and is yet in existence. The remaining $1,000 was never paid, and defendant says he never gave Bostwick a deed, nor were the deed and mortgage recorded, or even delivered.

Defendant kept the land for two years, and paid the taxes, until finding this burdensome he wished to get back his money or his land; but he claims that he was under no obligation to recognize any right in Bostwick, or his heirs, but, finding the deed and mortgage were made out, and the premises inventoried as Bostwick's, he decided to give the heirs a chance to carry out the contract, and he considered the best way to do this would be by foreclosure; gave the matter into the hands of solicitors to do so, and with no instructions to settle or compromise other than by the payment of the sum due.

Skinner knew that Kraum had some interest, but he cannot tell whether he learned it before the deed was made to Bostwick or not, and also knew that Washburn had an interest, and hence consented to their purchasing the premises, and give mortgages for the purchase money.

The answer then sets out in detail the changes of the premises in question, and states that Skinner believes that no deed was ever made by the Master in Chancery to Kraum and Cornell, nor any redemption by the Bostwick heirs. That all that defendant has done was to enforce his rights, and recover his money, and has been in good faith and with no collusion with Cornell or any other person, and that these statements are made on his best recollection.

AN OLD RESIDENT CASE.

In the case of Flaglor against Jessel and others, an old chancery case which has been in the Courts for years, was carried to the Supreme Court and remanded, and has lain dormant for a long time, an answer was filed Monday evening by one of the defendants, Catharine Reid, now Catharine Parpart, and her husband, Louis Parpart.

In the answer, she admits that Augustus Garrett died in 1848, possessing the estate claimed in the bill, and leaving no child, but his widow Eliza, and a will. Mrs. Garrett afterward filed a renunciation of her legacies, devises and bequests, and thence became entitled to one-half of the real estate in fee. A partition was afterward made between said Eliza and the heirs-at-law of said Garrett, being complainant, and her husband, and C. D. Flaglor, but respondents cannot state whether it was binding on more than the parties themselves. In 1851 Letitia and Charles entered into their portion of the premises, being in Lot No. 1 of Block 18, Original Town of Chicago, and also in Lot 25, Block 9, Fort Dearborn Addition, and said Eliza Garrett became possessed of her share, and James and Thomas G. Grow, who claim with Mrs. Garrett, have obtained possession of the lands claimed by them. In November, 1854, Eliza died, and in January, 1856, Letitia also died, and by the will Charles D. Flaglor, son of Letitia, was to take one-third of the estate were it not for this partition. In 1857, Frederick T. Flaglor, claiming title to Lot 25 in Fort Dearborn Addition, sold it to Charles D. for $40,000 by warrantee deed, and shortly after Charles D. mortgaged it back to secure a note of $20,000. Frederick T. assigned this subsequently to said respondent, Catharine Reid. The nominal consideration of the assignment was $1, but Frederick owed respondent about $2,000 for services, and subsequently became indebted to her $2,000 more for additional services up to the time of his death, and these were a part of the consideration of said assignment. Whether the original complainant, Elizabeth Flaglor, since dead, was Frederick's only child, respondent cannot state.

Respondent denies that she knew at the time of the assignment of the mortgage that Charles derived title to the premises, otherwise than through Garrett's will, or of any notice of any decree through which Charles or Frederick claimed title. In 1863, before and at the time of the delivery of the bond, there was found written thereon by Frederick an assignment to respondent Catherine, wherefore she claims to be entitled to said Block 25, at least until all the principal and arrears of interest from 1862 are paid, and here claim the rights of bona fide purchasers without notice, having actually paid value therefor, to the extent of the lien of the mortgage.

INJUNCTION AGAINST WIDENING FIFTY-FIRST STREET.

John H. Dunham filed a bill in the Superior Court yesterday, for himself and all others who may choose to join with him, against the Village of Hyde Park, C. M. Cady, H. R. Stebbins, W. P. Gray, Michael Doyle, J. F. Barney, J. F. Bonfield, and R. S. Thompson.

Plaintiff sets out that he is the owner of the S. W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 11, 38, 14, in Hyde Park, excepting therefrom Lot 149, in Dunham's Subdivision, of the south 661 feet of the said S. W. ¼ section. In 1869, he recorded a plat of the said south 661 feet, dividing it into 149 lots, the most of them being 25 by 145 feet, and including a park from Madison avenue to Woodlawn avenue. 139 feet wide, for the use of the owners of the property fronting on it, which plat was approved and confirmed by the Board of Trustees of Hyde Park. By this record, the park was dedicated to said Trustees in trust for the owners. The lots in this subdivision fronted north and south, and were bounded north by Fiftieth street, east by Woodlawn avenue, south by Fifty-first street, and west by Madison avenue, with the park running east and west through the middle. Dunham, after the record of the plat, erected brick houses on several of the lots, fronting north, and 20 feet from the south line of the park, and sold lots on the south side, with the condition that they should all front north, and be the same distance from the street as those built. Fifty-first street was at that time sixty-six feet wide, and the plat was made with the belief that it would continue of that width.

In February, 1873, however, the President and Trustees of Hyde Park passed an ordinance for the widening of said street to 100 feet, the expenses thereof to be paid by special assessment. A petition was afterwards filed for making compensation, and, in September, 1873, another petition was filed to condemn, with other lands, the south 17 feet of complainant's land, cutting that amount from the south end of fifty of his lots. A summons was issued, returnable at the October term, for complainant to appear and show cause why it should not be granted.

Complainants allege that Hyde Park has no power to pass any such ordinance as the one complained of, nor institute any such proceedings as it has attempted to do, and that such acts and ordinance are illegal. That the Village of Hyde Park is a "small collection of dwellings on Lake Michigan, about 7 miles south from Chicago Court-House, and does not contain over 100 families"; that it contains no manufactories, shops, or business of any kind there, except what is immediately necessary to partially meet the wants of the inhabitants there. The political and local affairs are managed by a few men, large real estate holders, who seek to enhance the value of their own property by local improvements, the burden of which falls on the shoulders of others. There is, therefore, no need of any such widening, as it is a cross-street, and has only four buildings on it for its whole length. It was not requested by the inhabitants, eleven of the fourteen signers of the original petition being residents of Chicago, and one, J. V. Farwell, living at Lake Forest, and the Trustees knew at the time they were working in the interest of speculators, to enhance the value of property generally, but not to benefit complainant.

Fearing that the petition will be called for trial, or that the land will be taken immediately, and apprehensive that he cannot show his rights at law, and that he will not be awarded sufficient damages, complainant prays an injunction against said Trustees, to enjoin them from condemning the land, or taking it at any appraised value, or from disturbing him in its possession. The injunction was granted under a bond of $1,000.

THE DIVORCE SHYSTERS TAKE THE BACK SEAT.

By the late order of Judge Gary, abolishing references to a Master in the Superior Court in cases of divorce, a crying evil has been in a good measure abated.

A. Goodrich and his Pythias, Payne Fitz, are now compelled to have daylight let in on their proceedings. Yesterday, the Judge heard five cases in open court, and granted decrees. Payne Fitz had a case which he desired tried, but the Judge, on looking through it, ordered it to be dismissed. In putting in the complainant's name, it was made B. F. Machamer, the first name not being in full as the law requires. The Judge thought that a man should know his own name, that B. was no name, and hence the defendant would not be apprised of any suit, which she would be compelled to defend. Goodrich's soft whispers are of no use now. This patent lightning divorce man in a conversation with the reporter of THE TRIBUNE unknown to him, ventilated his views and among other things stated that he thought the law would not allow the Judge to refer one case and hear another orally, but subsided on being shown the statute allowing the Judge to demand testimony or witnesses, or hear cases in cases of default. He then remarked that he would have his testimony taken before a Notary Public, as the statute provided. So the courts may be apprised that the next dodge to manufacture divorces is to be by depositions before a Notary.

The hearing testimony in open court is an irksome business at best, and much praise will be due to the Judges who will devote a part of their time to the work of keeping the channels of law pure.

DIVORCE FOR CRUELTY.

Mary Yale, of Niles, complains of a cruel husband, and represents that she was married to him in 1867, and has lived with him ever since, except when he drove her out doors. Defendant has always abused her, and, finally, the night of the 5th inst. drove her and her child out doors with a hickory club. He owned about nineteen acres in Niles, worth $200 an acre, but has sold part of it, and threatens to dispose of the remainder. Complainant prays for a divorce and alimony, and an injunction against his selling his property, which last was granted without a bond by Judge Gary.

PETITION TO ESTABLISH TITLE.

Byron Loomis filed, yesterday, in the Circuit Court, two petitions to establish title under the Burnt Records act, one to Lots 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 33, 36, 37, 40, 41, 44, 45, and 48, in Block 1, and Lots 9, 12, 13, 16, 10, 11, 14, 15, 33, 36, 37, 40, 41, 44, 45, and 48, in Block 2, all in the subdivision of the northeast ¼ of northeast ¼ of northwest ¼ of Sec. 34, 39, 14, and makes Elizabeth Woodruff and all whom it may concern defendants. The other petition is against Byron Loomis and others concerning Lots 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 18, 22, 23, 26, 27, 30 and 31, in Block 1, and Lots 17, 20, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29, 32, 34, 35, 38, 39, 42, 43, 46 and 47, in Block 2, in the same subdivision as the above, and all in the City of Chicago.

JUDGE MURPHY.

Judge Murphy was engaged yesterday in hearing an action for damages brought by Peter Meyer against Lars Hellstrom and Peter Peterson. Meyer claims that in November, 1871, he was in the saloon of defendants, and that they knocked him down and then threw a lager beer keg at his head, and very naturally injured him considerably, wherefore he wants $5,000. The jury slightly cut down his estimate and awarded him $1.

UNITED STATES COURT.

R. E. Jenkins as Assignee of the Commercial Insurance Company commenced twelve suits yesterday against delinquent stockholders; the following are the names of the defendants and amounts claimed: Samuel Shackford, $10,000; John W. Ela, $2,000; Charles H. Wheeler, $5,000; Emily A. Guthrie, $1,000; William F. Windiate, $5,000; Jared Gage, $1,500; Victor Weisker, $3,000; James Ward, $1,500; Benjamin D. Slocum, $600; John H. Dwight, $5,000; Henry W. McFadden, $5,000; and Augustus L. Belknap, $5,000. Hutchinson & Luff appear as plaintiffs' attorneys.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

An order was entered in the case of J. Z. Alstrup, discharging him absolutely.

In the case of Carlton and Bugbee an order was entered to close proof in ten days.

A rule was entered on the officers of the Garden City Insurance Company, Sept. 16, to file schedules of the bankrupt's property, and yesterday the rule was vacated on an argument of the case.

In the case of James McGinley an order was made for the examination of the debtor on the 10th inst. and leave given to G. McFarland to file proof of his debt.

The case of the Plymouth, Kankakee & Pacific Railway Company was reinstated by agreement, it having been dismissed Oct. 1.

COUNTY COURT.

Catharine Hevron was appointed guardian of Ellen Hevron and others, on a bond of $6,000. She was also appointed administratrix of the estate of Martin Hevron, under a bond of $8,000.

In the estate of Mary Forrest, the claim of Susan Curtis, amounting to $12,055.23, was allowed.

Catherine Koehler was appointed administratrix of the estate of Frank S. Koehler, under a bond of $15,000.

John Johnson renounced his right to administer on the estate of his wife Nannie, and William J. Johnson was appointed administrator, with the will annexed, under a bond of $200,000.

Letters testamentary were granted to Margaret Graul on the estate of John G. Keller, on a bond of $12,500.

On petition of the Town of Cicero, Nelson M. Bassett, Clayton E. Crafts, and Edwin S. Osgood were appointed Commissioners to make a special assessment for making a sidewalk on the west side of Central avenue, between Washington and Lake streets, in said town.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge Williams was occupied in hearing trifling appeals in cases of fines and violations of the Sunday ordinance. Of the latter he tried five, sustaining the majority of the decisions of the Police Justices.

COURTS IN BRIEF.

Louisa Schmidt, administratrix of the estate of Fred. Schmidt, deceased, brings her action against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company and the City of Chicago, for $10,000 damages, as an equivalent for a lost husband.

The Commercial National Bank of Chicago commenced an action in assumpsit in the Circuit Court yesterday against William A. Ewing, for $10,000 damages.

A judgment by confession was entered against S. M. Nickerson, in favor of John Williams, for $8,000 and interest.

A judgment was entered by confession in favor of John Williams, against Arthur W. Penney and others, for $1,588.33.

John Frank, a minor, by his next friend, sues Vincel Mees for $5,000 damages, for a trespass.

Judge Jameson will to-day commence the condemnation cases, beginning with those on South Dearborn street.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct. 7.—The Supreme Court met at 9 o'clock pursuant to adjournment, and transacted the following business:

BY MR. JUSTICE CRAIG.

372—A. H. Nuller v. Robert F. Meisner et al. A motion is made in this case for a continuance. The affidavit upon which it is based is not sufficient, and the motion is overruled.

BY MR. JUSTICE SHELDON.

489—A. F. Temple v. James B. Johnson et al.

495—William H. Hoyt v. George W. Tuxbury. In these cases motions are made to extend time to file briefs. The motion is allowed, and the time extended twenty days.

BY MR. JUSTICE M'ALLISTER.

311—Lizzie M. Chase v. Calvin De Wolf. This is a motion to set aside a judgment of affirmance. The judgment was rendered for want of briefs. It appears the briefs were already in the Clerk's office, but, by mistake, they were not entered on the docket. The motion is allowed.

BY MR. JUSTICE SCOTT.

375—Henry J. East v. Oliver W. Crow. There was a motion for leave to file additional record, and place the cause at the foot of the docket. Pending this motion, the judgment was affirmed for want of briefs and abstracts. The order of affirmance will be set aside, for satisfactory reasons shown by the affidavit. We think the amended record ought to be filed, and the cause placed at the foot of the docket, and it is done.

BY MR. JUSTICE WALKER.

504—Seth Wadhams et al. v. Lucy C. Flagler Gay. In this case there is a motion by appellee for an extension of time to file briefs. It appears that there are three attorneys on the part of the appellant, each of whom has filed his brief. They, all together, embrace about 125 pages of printed matter. The case seems to be one of importance, and, for the reasons suggested, the appellee will have thirty days in which to file his briefs.

NEW MOTIONS.

26—Mary J. Worrell et al. v. James A. Patten et al. Motion to transfer supersedeas bond in this case to No. 535.

177—Clarence J. Peck et al. v. The Brighton Company. Diminution of record suggested, and motion for leave to file additional record as per stipulation filed. Motion allowed and record filed. Also motion to extend time for filing appellee's brief until Monday next.

204—Lewis Warnecke et al. v. Johann Lambca. Motion for extension of time for appellants to file briefs, as per stipulation.

251—William N. Phillips et al. v. Robert Moir. Motion by appellee for additional time to file briefs.

323—Racine & Mississippi Railroad Company v. The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company et al. Motion by appellees for further time to file briefs and abstracts.

386—Jefferson Durley, Sheriff, &c., v. Robert Davis.

387—Same v. same. Motion to consolidate these two cases, they being between the same parties, and involving the same questions. The motion was allowed.

421—Merchants' Savings Loan & Trust Company v. Grant Goodrich, for use of, &c. Motion for leave to file supplemental record.

427—Emily Beseler v. Jacob Stephani. Motion to transfer cause to Central Grand Division.

454—Charles Follansbee v. John D. Parker. Motion to extend time for filing briefs on behalf of appellant.

456—John F. Eberhart v. C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co. Same motion.

461—Warren Dunn v. William R. Haight. Motion to extend time twenty days for appellant to file briefs.

560—Robert H. Fish v. Wilson H. Stubbins.

Mr. Dent—I have filed a short record in that case, and move the dismissal of the appeal, without damages. Appeal dismissed.

Mr. Dent moved that Henry J. Mifflin be admitted to practice on a license from the State of Pennsylvania.

THE CALL OF THE DOCKET.

The call of the docket was then made by the Chief Justice, and the several cases were disposed of in manner following:

381—Jaroslav B. Belohradsky et al. v. Jacob Kuhn. Taken on call.

382—Alice G. Van Namee v. Timothy M. Bradley et al. Taken on call.

383—Aaron Cohn v. Michigan Central Railroad Company. Taken on call.

384—Henry Oppenheimer et al. v. United States Express Company. Taken on call.

385—Nellie Port v. Sarah Port et al. Taken on call.

386—Jefferson Durley, Sheriff, etc., v. Robert Davis. Consolidated with 387 and taken on call.

387—Same v. same. Consolidated with 386 and taken on call.

388—Ella Lyndon by next friend v. Thomas Lyndon. Argued by Thomas Dent for appellant, and taken by Court.

389—The Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company v. Henry Francis. Same.

390—N. P. Iglehart and the Brighton Company impleaded v. E. P. Vail et al. Taken on call.

391—Anson Besing et al. v. James H. Carr. Argued by Jackson for appellants, by Clark in person and taken by the Court.

392—Peter Smith et al. v. Charles Wenderlich et al. Taken on call.

393—Orville Page et al. v. The C. M. & St. P. R. R. Company. Taken on call.

394—George W. Clark, Jr., v. Lewis Dutton. Taken on call.

395—A. S. Maltman v. James M. Williamson et al. Taken on call.

396—Maurice Clifford et al. v. Christian Luhring. Taken on call.

397—Joseph F. Sinclair v. Alfred Waterman. Judgment affirmed for want of briefs and abstracts.

398—John E. Sutherland et al. v. Adeline B. Sutherland. Passed.

399—John B. Young v. George Browning et al. Taken on call.

400—John Kennedy et al. v. Patrick Kennedy. Passed.

TO-MORROW'S CALL.

The call for to-morrow will be from No. 401 to 420, inclusive.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Court then adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

IOWA SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Oct. 7.—The Supreme Court of Iowa, October term, convened in this city this morning. There were present Chief Justice Beck and Judges Miller and Cole. Judge Day will arrive this evening. Attorney-General Cutts and Clerk Linderman were also in attendance. The following cases were submitted this morning:

Gager v. Figgins, appealed from Washington County; submitted on printed argument.

Courtwright v. Deeds, appealed from Washington County; submitted on printed argument.

Underwood v. Hale, appealed from Washington County; submitted on printed argument.

The First National Bank of Mount Pleasant v. Congor, appealed from Washington County; submitted on printed argument.

Boris v. Marshall, appealed from Washington County; submitted on printed argument.

Clinton County (for school fund) v. Butterfield, from Clinton County; submitted on printed argument.

Mayers v. Mutual Life Insurance Company of Chicago, appellant from Clinton County; submitted on printed argument.

Campbell, appellant, v. Myers, et al., from Clinton County; submitted on printed argument.

Lake et al. v. Gray et al., appellants from Clinton County; submitted on printed argument.

Bond v. Davis, appellant from Marshall County; affirmed. Opinion by Cole, J.

James v. Day, appellant from Lucas County; affirmed. Opinion by Miller, J.

Gibson, appellant, v. Howe, from Clark County. Opinion by Beck, C. J.

PERSONAL.

Capt. E. C. Bowen, U. S. A., is at the Gardner.

The Hon. J. K. Hamilton, of Fond du Lac, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. A. B. Harris, of Louisiana, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. Edward Serle, of Lafayette, is at the Grand Pacific.

Col. Zimmerman, of Brazil, S. A., is at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. C. A. Robinson, of Hartford, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. J. A. Bomberg, of Dubuque, is at the Gardner.

The Hon. J. L. Platt, of Kewanee, is at the Commercial Hotel.

Mr. Reynolds, Secretary of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, is in the city.

H. J. Morgan, of Boston, formerly clerk at the old Tremont House in this city, is at the Gardner.

Mr. Newell, President, and Mr. Mitchell, Secretary, of the Illinois Central Railroad, have gone to Cairo on a tour of inspection.

Col. J. L. Freeman, General Baggage Agent of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, is in the city for the purpose of taking a look at the Exposition.

N. W. Gould, a well known operator on the Board of Trade, was around again yesterday morning, after a long absence, caused by a broken arm and dislocated shoulder.

Joe Maffitt, Pittsburgh; H. R. Smith, Columbus, O.; Judge M. Morgan, Columbus, Miss.; J. M. Mumford, Jonesville, Ill., and H. C. Waterman, New York, are guests at the Gardner.

Among the candidates before the bar for Judge of the Superior Court are Judge Porter, Hiram Barber, M. F. Tuley, J. O. Norton, J. P. Clarkson, and S. M. Moore, of Moore & Caulfield.

E. D. Hilliard, M. D., Surgeon United States Army, has gone to Memphis to offer his services to that pest-stricken city. His fare was donated by the Illinois Central Railroad, on the recommendation of Mayor Bond.

Mr. J. K. Graves, of Dubuque, Ia., Treasurer of the Iowa Pacific Railroad, is in the city. He has recently effected the sale of bonds in Europe for the construction and completion of his road between Dubuque and Fort Dodge.

Gen. Henderson, who arrived in this city yesterday, states that he has sold in England the bonds of the Mississippi Valley & Western Railroad, running from Keokuk to St. Louis, on the west side of the river. The road will be completed before winter.

J. A. Stewart, General Manager of the Winona & St. Paul Railroad; H. E. Sharpe, of St. Louis, Secretary of the National Railway Association of America, and C. D. Gorham, General Superintendent of the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Railroad, are registered at the Grand Pacific.

The following were at the Commercial Hotel yesterday: Andrew E. L. Moore, Fort Howard, H. W. Clyne, San Francisco; J. W. and W. T. Dodds, Earlville; J. B. Pomery, Texas; Frank Clendening, Morrison; William Brownelle, Rochelle; George W. Stauer, Monroe, Wis; A. A. Meredith, Madison.

The Hon. S. C. Gregg, Topeka, Kan.; W. F. Bronfield, Tuscola, Ill.; J. J. McClintock, Cairo, Ill.; G. Barringer, Cincinnati; C. Bradbury, England; W. H. Culshaw, Liverpool, England; H. J. Chase, Milwaukee, and J. Warren Tuck, of Connecticut, are stopping at the Sherman.

Richard Potter, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, of Canada; F. E. Hinckley, President of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad; Maj. Knowlton, Paymaster of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, and several other prominent railway men, went to Joliet yesterday to view the Joliet Iron and Steel Works.

A goodly audience assembled in the Congregational Church of Evanston, yesterday, to witness the marriage of Dr. Frank Wilder and Miss Marie Huse. Miss Huse is a daughter of the Rev. O. Huse, and has lived in Evanston from childhood. Dr. Wilder is a son of the proprietor of the Tremont House, Boston. At 1 o'clock the bridal party arrived and passed up the aisle, attracting the attention and admiration of the audience. The ceremony were solemnized by Dr. C. H. Fowler, President of the Northwestern University. Mr. and Mrs. Wilder left Evanston on an afternoon train for their home in Boston, whither they are followed by the prayers and well wishes of their many friends.

Charlotte Cushman will begin an engagement of two weeks at McVicker's Theatre on Monday, Oct. 13, appearing in *Meg Merrilies*, *Queen Katharine* in "Henry VIII.," and *Lady Macbeth*. Miss Cushman has no equal in the above difficult characters, and the play-going people of Chicago and the surrounding cities will attest their appreciation of her genius by attending McVicker's during her brief engagement. This being Miss Cushman's farewell tour through the country, no one should fail to witness her wonderful impersonations. After her engagement at McVicker's, Miss Cushman will, during the month of November, visit the following cities: Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Logansport, Toledo, and Detroit. She will appear in her famous characters, supported by a first-class stock company.

From the *American Register* (Paris) of Sept. 20, we obtain the following list of Chicagoans at various points in Europe: Paris: Mrs. Herbert C. Ayer and Miss Ayer, W. H. Bigelow and family, Miss Anna Buttes, Dr. Chrisholm and son, Miss Carrie J. Fish, Dr. L. P. Hamline, Dr. Marcus P. Hatfield, Mrs. A. B. Hitchcock and H. A. Hitchcock, Miss Mary Hubbard, Dr. E. F. Ingals, Mrs. Edward Isham, Dr. J. M. Jordan and family, Addison D. Kelley, Mrs. C. P. Kellogg, Miss Minnie Kimball, Mrs. S. M. Mygatt, Samuel M. Nickerson, Mrs. L. V. Parsons and Miss F. R. Parsons, Mrs. H. M. Singer and Walter Singer, Mrs. George G. Smith and Richmond Smith, J. S. Swartley, Mrs. Douglas L. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Thomasson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Vail. Brussels: C. J. Hambleton and family, L. Andrus and W. C. Andrus, Miss Stella S. Reed and Arthur Read. Geneva: M. G. Kellogg, I. N. Arnold and family. Lucerne: Eugene L. Graves, the Rev. E. Porter and family. Dresden: Miss Annie E. Hobart. Wiesbaden: Mrs. Clark and family. Vienna: Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Boldenweck, C. G. Goodyear and A. F. Goodyear.

IN GENERAL.

It is announced that Miss Thackeray, daughter of the great English novelist, and herself a popular writer of romance, will visit this country next year.

Josephine Mansfield is living quietly at a Parisian hotel. Her "friend" is a wealthy gentleman, who held at one time a prominent position on a Western railroad.

A false report has been published of the death of Ada Clare, who was known in this city, some twelve years ago, as a writer for two or three of the weekly papers of that period. She is residing in New York at the present time.—*New York Tribune.*

We are enabled to state, on private information of a trustworthy character, that the President has not tendered the office of Chief Justice to Senator Conkling, nor in any way committed himself to that gentleman on the subject.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

The many friends of the Hutchinson family will regret to learn of the death of Fred Chase Hutchinson, the eldest son of the "Tribe of Asa," which sad event occurred on Friday morning. He was but 22 years of age.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

A correspondent at Pittsburgh informs us that it is not thought in that city that John H. Stewart, the plundering Postmaster, used the thirty-odd thousand dollars which he stole for private purposes, but spent it for the party, mainly in electing Hartranft Governor and Grant President in 1872.—*New York Sun.*

A Congressman, not a thousand miles distant, went to church a couple of Sundays since, and, when the preacher announced as his text, "Thou shalt not steal," seized his hat and indignantly left the church. The people in the neighborhood say that, having drawn his "back-pay," he regarded the announcement of the text as a personal insult.—*Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.*

The Paris *Figaro* has at last done a remarkably original thing in the investigation of the antecedents of M. Thiers before he was born. The medical gentleman who was called in to attend Madame Thiers on the 26th Germinal, Year V., has left a record of the interesting event, which states that the infant was turbulent before born, and came into the world unlike other people—already, as the *Figaro* remarks, giving evidence of opposition. "He was," says the doctor, "large and vigorous, and weighed more than eight pounds, but he measured only about fifteen inches in height."

"Young Man, (Don't)! Go West."

You are far enough West already, but if you want to make a change, you can do no better than call on Nutting, the "C. O. D." fine clothier, and change your thin clothes for a winter suit and overcoat. Mr. Nutting guarantees to do this for a small consideration. Prior to his removal to his new store, opposite the Palmer House, he will continue with a larger stock than ever before in the old quarter, Nos. 390 and 392 State, opposite Congress street.

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EDUCATIONAL.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH SCHOOL Reopens Sept. 17. The only one in New York where French is taught as in Paris. Superior English education. Drawing, Latin, and Singing included in the tuition. Boarders have an excellent home. For circulars, 25 West Forty-sixth-st., N. Y. Refers by permission to Mrs. R. B. Goodell, Mrs. Geo. M. Pullman, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Geo. P. Plant, St. Louis; Mrs. C. H. Bull, Quincy, Ill.; J. McGinnis, Jr., N. Y.; T. Ireland, I. B. Seeley, Cincinnati.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 11. C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French, and German, Family and Day School for young ladies and children, 71, 73, and 75 East Sixty-first-st., Central Park, New York, will commence its Seventeenth year Sept. 25, 1873. For full information send for catalogue. Address the REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, L.L. D., 71 East Sixty-first-st.

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The wonderful success of Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine in consumption, wasting, loss of the power of digestion and assimilation, has firmly established these remedies in the estimation of the Medical Profession on both sides of the Atlantic. Imitations of them—made in America, Canada, and England—being in reality either saponaceous compounds or pomades, without a trace of the Pancreatic principle, are made by Messrs. Savory & Moore. The efficacy of these preparations, under the direction of the physician who introduced them, has been and can only be insured by strict adherence to the original formulæ, and the medical profession recognize no other Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine than those prepared, the purity and strength of which is guaranteed. See "Reports of the Experience and Opinions of Medical Men on the Value of Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine as Remedies in Wasting Diseases" (Churchill & Sons, London), to be obtained of all the principal chemists in the United States and Canada. SAVORY & MOORE, 143 New Bond-st., London, Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, &c.

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TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) NIGHT, Grand Fire Anniversary programme, when the GRAND ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL MARCH, arranged by Mr. Thomas especially for this occasion, will be performed, together with the programme that was to have been given on the night of the Great Fire.

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CIMCHAS TOWROH.

5634.

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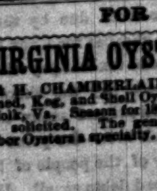

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FOR OCTOBER.

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Egypt	Sept. 27.	Italy	Oct. 18.
Greece	Oct. 4.	France	Oct. 25.

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PROPOSALS.

NOTICE—PROPOSALS FOR HAY.

Proposals will be received by the Board of Police until noon of Oct. 13, 1873, for four hundred tons, or as much as may be needed for the Fire Department for the next ensuing year, of the best quality of upland prairie hay, to be well pressed in bales, not to exceed four hundred pounds each in weight, to be free from chaff and sticks, well cured, not bleached by exposure to rains and dew. The hay will be inspected by an officer of the Fire Department, and all bales or car-loads not found in good order will be rejected, and any expense incurred by the Department in removing the same will be deducted from previous bills.

The payment will be made monthly, the hay to be delivered as required for the convenience of the Department. The Board reserve the right to reject each and all bids.

Parties desiring to furnish the same will inclose the proposals, with sufficient bonds, in sealed envelopes, addressed to the Board of Police, and leave the same with the Secretary of the Board, on or before the time above stated.

REUBEN CLEVELAND, MARK SHERIDAN, L. P. WRIGHT, L. H. DAVIS, Board of Police for the Fire Department.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 2, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received until Oct. 11, 1873, 5 p. m., for the erection of a School House in South Evanston School District, Cook Co., Ill., according to plans and specifications on file at the office of W. J. Edbrooke, Architect, No. 175 East Madison-st., Chicago. The Directors reserve the right to reject any or all proposals on the same. By order of the Directors. JOHN B. ADAMS, Clerk. Chicago, Oct. 1, 1873.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	‖ 3:35 p. m.	‖10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill, and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex	* 4:30 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation.	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:35 p. m.
Texas Express	† 9:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:15 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R.

W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:20 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:05 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:20 a. m.	§ 8:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:35 p. m.	§ 1:50 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:55 p. m.	§ 4:45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	§ 9:50 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 8:35 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

Times, Oct. 22, 1872.

DR. BIGELOW is a regularly bred physician. His reputation is best known here in our midst. He wants no distant reference, but is well spoken of by every one entrusting themselves to his care. While the world endures this class of physicians are required, and if any one needs such service, it is of the utmost importance to engage such a man whose experience is equal to his offer of medical aid, and without prejudice, or any interest in saying other than the truth, we recommend most cordially and emphatically such to visit DR. BIGELOW, at his Central Rooms, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., Chicago.

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The most renowned specialist of the age in the treatment of all Chronic Diseases of both sexes. Seminal Weakness, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Impaired Sight, Loss of Memory, &c., permanently cured. No matter who have failed, call or write. It is self-evident that a physician making a certain class of diseases for thirty years his study, and treating thousands of cases yearly, must acquire greater skill in his specialty than one in general practice. Physicians of high standing, in this and other cities, recognize this fact and recommend patients to Dr. Olin for treatment. Office Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 1 to 3 p. m. Call or write for his late work, "Lost Manhood," free of charge.

COBURN Medical Institute,

175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases. This Institute is unquestionably the most scientific in this country for the treatment of diseases. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, and has had more experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in Chicago. Young men who require a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn send two stamps for his books on male and female diseases to any address, in sealed envelopes. Address Doctor J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. All confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean, 360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings. All languages spoken.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Flirtation." Afternoon and evening.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Saratoga."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Joe Murphy. "Maum Cre." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Funny Mokes in a Fog." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of John Thompson. "On Hand." Afternoon and evening.

MUSIC HALL—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake-Shore, foot of Adams street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER IS FATAL to the noxious insects that infest the bed-room, the pantry, furs, clothes, garden, cellar, and conservatory.

PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES—MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, &c., is a safe, reliable, and harmless remedy.

HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD THE $500,000 IN the extraordinary drawing, April 22. Circulars sent, information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4,685, New York

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, October 8, 1873.

Sprague, the defaulting City Treasurer of Brooklyn, has been arraigned on four indictments, and his trial is set for the 20th inst.

New York State can boast of the first snow of the season. Delaware County, in that State, reports an unreasonably premature fall of eight inches yesterday.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation making Thursday afternoon of this week a half holiday, in commemoration of the second anniversary of the great fire of Oct. 9, 1871.

A frost is reported from Memphis, Tenn., and Little Rock, Ark. The news is rendered important by the general belief that frost drives off yellow fever when nothing else can do it.

The Government appears to be more than usually concerned just now about the bankers it selects to transact its business. There has been another change in London,—Morton, Rose & Co. having been appointed fiscal agents of the State Department in Europe.

The Carlists in Spain have received some severe blows during the past few days, not the least of which was given yesterday near Agarzusa, in Navarre. At the present rate, one of the disturbing elements in the Spanish confusion will be wiped out before long.

The Chicago Bar will hold a meeting next Saturday, to make nominations for the judicial vacancies that occur this fall. The candidates before the meeting for the place now occupied by Judge Porter in the Superior Court will probably be: Judge Porter, the present incumbent; Hiram Barber, M. F. Tuley, Jesse O. Norton, J. P. Clarkson, and S. M. Moore.

The prediction made by THE TRIBUNE at the beginning of the recent financial troubles, that the panic would be likely to develop a number of defalcations and bank-swindles, has been only too well verified. An addition to the list already reported was discovered yesterday in Lowell, Mass., where the Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank has committed "irregularities" that involve a loss of $50,000.

Our special New York dispatches report that formal charges are to be brought against Comptroller Green, of New York, to-day, arraigning him not for intentional malfeasance in office, but ignorant misapplication of the public funds contrary to law; also for keeping back assessment rolls for a year in the interest of his friends, and permitting the banks to pay interest in such an irregular manner that the city has lost $500,000. The charges are brought by Green's political opponents, and it is doubtful what action Mayor Havemeyer will take.

A private company has entered into competition with the Government in the manufacture of what Treasurer Spinner calls "base metal tokens," and what the newsboys call "nickels." The difference between those made by the Government and those of the private company is, that the latter contain a much larger proportion of pewter than the former. They are not, as the old counterfeit detectors used to say, "well calculated to deceive," but they are found to be available in paying fare in the one-horse cars, where "the driver is not allowed to receive money or deposit it."

The State Board of Equalization reduced the assessment of land in Macoupin County $2 per acre, on the ground that the county owes an enormous debt of $1,500,000 for a Court-House. As Macoupin County has, through her Board of Supervisors, refused to levy any tax to pay interest on any part of the principal of that debt; as all political parties in that county have declared they will never consent to pay a tax for that purpose, and as the county has not paid any tax for interest for a long time, it is difficult to understand how Macoupin is distressed because of *that* debt. The burden of a debt is to be measured by the tax required to meet its obligations. As the county pays no tax for that debt, Macoupin ought to be in a better condition to meet her share of the State expenses.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, but scarcely so strong as on Monday. Mess pork was quiet and a shade easier, at $15.00 cash, and $13.40@13.50 seller December. Lard was quiet and steady at 7⅝@7¾c per lb cash, and 7¼@7⅜c seller December. Meats were nominally firm at 8@8½c for short ribs, 8¾c for short clear, and 9@10½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were more active and advanced 1c, closing at 93c per gallon. Lake freights were less active and unchanged, at 9c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was in good demand and firm. Wheat was moderately active and 1c lower, closing firm at $1.08¼ cash, and $1.06½ seller November. Corn was less active, and ½c lower, closing strong at 39c cash, and 40½c seller November. Oats were less active, and 1c higher, closing at 33¼@33⅜c cash, and 33⅞c seller November. Rye was quiet and firm at 65c. Barley was active, and 2@3c higher, closing at $1.22 for No. 2, and $1.07 for No. 3. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city 1,009,019 bu wheat; 4,280,252 bu corn; 621,306 bu oats; 106,097 bu rye; and 477,061 bu barley. The decrease in stocks during last week was 1,674,910 bu, or a little more than 20 per cent. The live-stock markets were active, but the large receipts of hogs and sheep caused a decline in those two classes of stock, the former declining 10c, and the latter 25c per 100 lbs. Cattle were firm, with sales at $2.00@6.12½.

Messrs. G. B. Thomas, of the Fifth District, J. W. Savage, of the Twelfth, P. C. Higgins, of the Fourth, D. D. Barry, of the Tenth, and J. H. Dewey, members of the State Board of Equalization, have filed a protest against the railroad assessment, setting up: (1) that the Constitution of the State contemplates an assessment of all tangible property in the State; (2) that the railroad improvements "beneath the iron and ties" are a valuable and tangible part of railroad property; and (3) that there is a loss to the State of $38,000,000 for the year 1873, by reason of the failure to assess this portion. The Committee on Capital Stock, which has not yet made its report, claim that its findings will fully compensate for the loss on the railroad assessment. The Board of Equalization will probably accept this as a highly impartial way of balancing the account.

Elsewhere in this paper will be found an important document, which we print contemporaneously with the New York *Tribune*, that has a special interest in view of the recent collapse of Northern Pacific. Two years ago, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company endeavored to negotiate its bonds in Europe. Two Commissioners, one from Berlin and the other from Vienna, were appointed to visit America, and report on the prospects of the enterprise, prior to the admission of the bonds on the market. The two reports, one made by Herr Hass, a Government Director of the Prussian railways, and the other by Herr Foltz, of Vienna, agreed, after personal inspection, in advising the European capitalists not to invest. We give the report of Herr Hass in full. One of the most notable points of the whole affair is that European Commissioners foresaw, *two years ago*, that Northern Pacific was an unprofitable and unsafe investment.

The Committee of Seventy were in session yesterday, with Judge Gookins in the Chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. J. M. Whitehead. A plan was adopted for calling a convention to nominate a municipal and county ticket for the fall election. The programme, in brief, is as follows: The Law-and-Order Clubs of the several wards and townships are authorized to appoint, respectively, seven and two delegates each; the Presidents of the Board of Trade, Clearing-House Association, Board of Underwriters, and the Merchants' Exchange are requested to have their respective organizations nominate two delegates each; the daily and weekly newspapers favorable to the cause to designate one delegate each. These persons, together with the Committee of Seventy, are to constitute the *personnel* of the Convention, which is to be called by the Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy some day during the month of October. The full proceedings of the session will be found elsewhere in this paper.

We print this morning in our Springfield dispatch the pointed remarks made by Mr. Derrickson, one of the Cook County members of the State Board of Equalization, when he entered his protest against the outrageous increase in the valuation of the real and personal property of this city and county. Mr. Derrickson shows that, while the average increase throughout the State over the assessment of 1872 is 2 6-10 per cent, that of Cook County is 3 1-10 per cent. The excess in the Cook County assessment is, of course, taken from the assessments in the rest of the counties, which actually reduces their increase to 2 3-10 per cent, requiring Cook County to pay taxes on an increase of 8-10 of 1 per cent higher valuation than the remainder of the State. The valuation placed upon the city and town lots in Cook County amounts to $32,733,360 more than that of all the city and town lots in all the rest of the State put together. Mr. Derrickson did not hesitate to denounce this action as a spoliation of Cook County for the benefit of other counties. He was also at pains to show that there were glaring inconsistencies, suggested by local selfishness, in the equalization of nearly every district in the State, much to the discredit of the Board. The importance of this is that Chicago and Cook County are not the only sufferers by the unfair action of the Board,—a matter which is more fully set forth in another article on this page.

THE FINANCIAL NEWS.

The principal item of local interest is the announcement of the Third National Bank, that it will open its doors this morning at 10 o'clock, and resume its business as before suspension. It is said that the bank is now fully prepared to meet all the demands that may be made upon it. The other banks make a favorable report. In spite of the fact that there has been a very large contraction in loans, the mercantile community experiences no bad results, and maturing commercial paper is paid much more promptly than the bankers had reason to expect. The clearings of the Chicago banks yesterday were about three times as large as those of the corresponding day last week. While this is partially explained by the fact that, at this time last week, checks were presented directly to the banks on which they were drawn, and not deposited in other banks for collection, the large difference indicates a return to the old line of business, which, in turn, means a restoration of confidence in all the banks in the ratio of increased clearances.

The local grain market was somewhat less active yesterday, but this is offset by the increased bouyancy in the New York grain market, which will speedily exert a stimulating influence upon the Chicago trade. Aside from this single feature, which is more in the interest of the West than of New York, the reports from the latter city are not especially cheering. Though the loan-certificates are announced as having been reduced one-fifth, and as commanding a nominal premium over certified checks, greenbacks are worth a premium of from ¾ to 1¼ per cent, showing that the New York banks are still considerably removed from a full resumption. This premium on greenbacks is higher than it was on either Saturday or Monday, though the legal-tender circulation has been further increased $316,000. There were various rumors of mercantile failures in New York yesterday, which had a depressing effect on nearly all markets, but only one was confirmed. This was the sugar-house of Wylie & Knevals, No. 91 Wall street, whose embarrassments are said to extend some time back, occasioned by heavy purchases on a falling market. Wall street was the first to feel the depression that was consequent upon the greater stringency in the money market, evidenced by the increased premium on greenbacks. All stocks went back somewhat, and closed at the lowest prices. The Vanderbilt stocks suffered more than the others, which shows that Mr. Vanderbilt's efforts for the last few days to sustain them have not been altogether successful.

Secretary Richardson, ex-Secretary McCulloch, and Assistant-Treasurer Hillhouse had a mysterious conference yesterday, at the Sub-Treasury in New York. It may have had some connection with the report which comes from Washington that the revenue receipts are not expected to more than defray current expenses, if they do that, and that a pressure will be brought to bear on Congress to authorize the addition of the whole of the $44,000,000 "reserve" to the regular currency. This appears to be entirely superfluous, since the Administration is already drawing on this "reserve" very liberally without authorization.

THE PROPOSED OUTRAGE UPON CHICAGO AND A MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE OF ILLINOIS.

The State Board of Equalization has completed its labors, and has from first to last proved faithful to the holders of swindling railroad-aid bonds. The assessment of 1872 of the taxable property in this State was $508,875,848! Acting under the directions of the State Auditor, the Assessors of 1873 were instructed to increase this assessment, and they reported a total valuation of $1,194,225,559. Of this sum, Cook County was assessed $144,145,665. The State Board has now increased the *total* assessment to $1,196,788,105, or only two millions in all, but it has added to the assessment of Cook County $141,698,401, making the total assessment for this county $285,844,066. This is more than 24 per cent of the entire assessment of the State. In other words, they have placed upon this county one-fourth of the entire tax of the State of Illinois. The $140,000,000 added to Chicago was taken from the assessment of other counties. Such an arbitrary and flagrant act of robbery can have but one result. The Board of Equalization may assess, and the Auditor may fix the rate, but the collection will be a more difficult job.

There is, of course, a motive for this proceeding, and naturally the end sought is in keeping with the means employed, dishonest and outrageous from beginning to end. There are certain counties and townships in this State which, a few years ago, were lured by fraud or driven by intimidation into voting their bonds to aid in the construction of certain railroads. These bonds amount to $13,000,000, and bear an average interest of 9 per cent. The interest on these bonds aggregates nearly $1,200,000 a year. Most of the towns and many of the counties have neglected to pay their interest, and the bonds are rapidly declining in value. In their extremity, the bondholders appealed to the State officers and to the Board of Equalization. The lobby at Springfield is loaded down with these bonds, most of them fraudulent in their inception. Springfield is the centre of the dishonest gang, whose transactions in the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Road have just come to light. These men hold $589,000 of the bonds obtained from the towns and counties along the line of that road. It was resolved at Springfield, under the celebrated tax-stealing law of 1869, to transfer this entire debt of $13,000,000, principal and interest, *upon the State*, and to put full one-fourth of it upon Chicago.

This act of 1869 makes the State assessment of property for 1868 the standard, and provides that all taxes levied for State purposes upon any *excess* in valuation of the property *over that of* 1868, in any city, town, and county owing any debt contracted in aid of a railroad, shall be deducted from the revenue of the State, and placed in the State Treasury, there to be held to the credit of such town or county to pay such railroad-aid debt, principal and interest. In the absence of any such excess in valuation over 1868, such towns and counties are required to levy a special tax to pay the interest on such debt. The County of Sangamon and City of Springfield owe of this kind of debt $401,000, the interest on which is nearly $40,000 a year. Sangamon County has paid this tax a few years, and now proposes to transfer its payment to Chicago. The operation of the law of 1869 will be seen in the following illustration:

Counties.	*Assessment for State purposes.* 1868.	1873.
Cook	$83,000,000	$285,000,000
Sangamon	14,000,000	27,000,000

A tax of 1 per cent on the valuations will be thus applied by the Auditor: The tax on Cook County, amounting to $2,850,000, will be paid into the State Treasury, but the tax on Sangamon County will be divided; $140,000 will go into the State Treasury, and $130,000 will be paid out to the holders of the railroad-aid bonds issued by that county. The same course will be taken by all the other counties and parts of counties in the State, and the deficiency in the State revenue will have to be supplied by an additional levy on the counties owing no such debt. Nor is this all. There are about 3,000 miles of railway constructed in this State since 1868, and which lie in the counties and towns owing this debt. All this property, valued at perhaps $25,000,000, pays no tax into the State Treasury, the entire levy thereon being held exclusively to pay this railroad-aid debt.

The following counties *have no railroad-aid debts*, and upon them will be thrown the additional burden of paying an increased tax to pay this thirteen millions of dollars of local railroad tax, with one million and a quarter annually for interest. List of doubly-taxed counties includes the following:

Alexander,	Franklin,	McHenry,
Boone,	Grundy,	Monroe,
Calhoun,	Hardin,	Pope,
Carroll,	Jackson,	Pulaski,
Clinton,	Jasper,	Putnam,
Cook,	Jersey,	Richland,
Crawford,	Johnson,	Stephenson,
Cumberland,	Lake,	Union,
DeKalb,	Lawrence,	Will,
DuPage,	Marion,	Winnebago.
Edwards,	Massac,	

In addition to these the following counties are indebted only through some one or two towns: Kane, the town of Aurora; Knox, the town of Rio; Madison, the town of Edwardsville. Several other counties have no county debts of this kind, but have large debts due by the several towns. It would be cheaper for Knox County to raise $30,000 by special tax and pay the debt of the town of Rio than to pay the share of thirteen millions of principal and many millions of interest which will fall to it. In point of fact, it is only a minority of the people of the State that have any railroad debts at all. We invite the attention of all these counties to this matter; they are equally interested with Chicago in resisting this nefarious attempt to collect double taxation from them in order to pay the following debt, which they never contracted:

Railroad-aid bonds, principal	$13,393,958
Twenty years' interest at 9 per cent	24,107,120
Total debt to be paid by counties not owing any part thereof	$37,501,078

This act of robbery has to be met at this time. When the tax-gatherer visits Will County, McHenry, Lake, Franklin, Union, Alexander, Boone, Monroe, Winnebago, and the various other counties we have named, and demands double taxation, one dollar for the State and another dollar for the holder of the bonds of Adams or Sangamon County, the nefarious character of the tax will be brought home to them. All of these counties have taxes and burdens of their own which they have to meet and pay promptly, and ought never consent to be taxed to pay bonds voted by other counties to give to railroad gamesters, such as have been exposed in the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield case, the ill-gotten gains they have gambled for. We have no authority to say what the people of this county will or will not do. We do not perceive the least obligation resting upon any citizen to pay any tax that is not honestly levied, in conformity to the law, and for a legal purpose. To make Cook County pay one-fourth of the State taxes, and one-fourth of the principal and interest of all the railroad-aid debts contracted through fraud and corruption by all the towns and counties in the State, is neither a just tax lawfully levied, nor for an honest purpose.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

We print elsewhere an extract from Mr. Bagehot's book on "Lombard Street," which recounts the proceedings at a meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of England, held shortly after the London panic of 1866. This meeting was called ostensibly for the purpose of declaring the half-yearly dividend, but the chief point of interest was the discussion of the expediency of paying interest on deposits. It had never been the practice of the Bank of England to pay interest on deposits, but there was no formal rule prohibiting it. At this meeting, Mr. Moxon, one of the proprietors, submitted a proposition that the Bank should henceforth pay interest on deposits, giving as a reason for a change of policy in this respect that the Bank was foregoing large profits which it might otherwise enjoy. In reply, the Governor of the Bank declared that a more dangerous innovation could not be made. "The downfall of Overend & Gurney, and of many other houses," he said, "must be traced to the policy which they adopted of paying interest on deposits at call, while they were themselves tempted to invest the money so received in speculations in Ireland or in America, or at the bottom of the sea, where it was not available when a moment of pressure arrived." The united sentiment of the meeting, with the exception of the gentleman who proposed the innovation, concurred with that of the Governor, and the question was not even put to a vote for lack of a seconder to the motion.

There is no doubt that the policy of paying no interest on deposits—which has never been departed from by the Bank of England—has enabled it to ride over the financial storms in which the largest private banking institutions of London that have taken the opposite tack have been wrecked. It is true in America as well as England, that the practice of paying interest on call loans attracts a large line of deposits from country banks and the smaller financial institutions in dull times. To make these interest-bearing deposits profitable, it is necessary for a bank to seek a wider latitude of investment than it would otherwise be obliged to risk. If commercial paper does not offer in sufficient quantity, it must advance to stock-brokers, or railroad bonds, and in such other ways as may be necessary to keep all their capital employed. Whenever trade demands it, or whenever monetary stringency is brought about, these call deposits are called in. Invested in a class of securities that are not instantly convertible, the banks that carry the large line of deposits, attracted by the payment of interest, are the first to go by the board. They find themselves unable to meet the demands made upon them, and are forced to suspend. It was the practice of paying interest on call deposits that compelled the Union National and the Third National Banks of this city to close their doors. It is the same practice which has placed a dozen New York banks in a virtual state of suspension, since they do not pay in currency the deposits which are demanded.

So far as private bankers are concerned, this lesson is one for their own consideration and that of their customers who see fit to do business on this basis. With the National Banks this is another matter. There is a necessity that the National Currency act should be so amended as to prohibit the National Banks from paying interest on deposits. The National Banks are *quasi* proteges of the Government. As such, they command additional confidence among the people, and it is the duty of the Government to hedge them in with such restrictions as the common considerations of safety suggest. A prohibition of the payment of interest on call deposits is one of these. If the country banks, in idle times, desire to take interest on deposits from Jay Cooke, who invests their money in moonshine railroads, or from Henry Clews, who uses it to help Wall street brokers kite stocks and bring on a panic, it is their own affair. But if the Government undertakes to interfere with banking at all, it should provide that the institutions doing business under its protection should not jeopardize the funds of all depositors by paying interest on a large line of call loans, which may force them to suspend at any time when there is an unusual stringency in the money market.

COLLAPSE OF ANOTHER HUMBUG.

The second balloon constructed by the New York *Graphic*, and engineered by Donaldson, has ended in a still greater farce than the first one. Before it started, the aeronaut talked loudly and long of his ability to cross the ocean, expressed his conviction that he should land within thirty hours, either in England or Denmark, and was determined to make the trip or die in the attempt. The provisions, scientific instruments, and other traps, left over from the first trial—in other words, the properties of the other farce—were once more utilized. Mr. Donaldson further remarked before starting that his whole soul was wrapped up in the undertaking,—along with the rest of the gas, we presume. At the hour of starting he was very enthusiastic, and when finally the *Graphic* balloon started off for Europe, there were undoubtedly many gullible people who supposed that they should hear of Donaldson in a day or two over in Europe. But it now turns out that the fixed eastern current, in which he believed, is good only to Connecticut, for the next that is heard of the daring navigator he is in the top of an apple-tree in the happy land of Canaan, Conn., into which he jumped, after having become tired of the undertaking in which his soul was wrapped up, and from which the fear of death even was not going to deter him. Meanwhile the balloon went tearing away through the air without any captain, probably spilling pilot-bread, thermometers, smoked-beef, barometers, slacked lime, and canned meats all over New England.

And so ends another humbug. How many more balloons the *Graphic* has to send up, we do not know. How many more aeronauts are determined to die that the *Graphic* may live, we do not know either. We presume, however, that there are plenty of gullible people who are ready to rush to the Capitoline grounds every time the farce is repeated. In the interests of decent journalism, however, we would suggest that it is about time the young men of the *Graphic* quit the balloon business, and that the Associated Press can employ itself better than in using its resources to encourage such tom-foolery. There is enough at the present time that is earnest and serious to engage the attention of every thoughtful person, without having the silly humbugs of the New York *Graphic* trumpeted all over the country for the sake of gratuitous advertising. It is time that the European aeronauts quit the business also. Mr. Donaldson has now twice expressed his willingness to die. If he wants to die, the Brooklyn balloon-grounds and Connecticut apple-trees are not the proper places. If he is really bound for the happy land of Canaan, we wish him a safe voyage, but let him take some route where there are no apple-trees on the way, and let him go quietly about it. The Canaan where he is willing to go is not in Connecticut; on the other hand, a long ways from there. It is to be hoped that we have now heard the last of this transparent nonsense.

POLITICAL.

Adams County Farmers' Nominations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAMP POINT, Ill., Oct. 7.—The Farmers' Convention met pursuant to call, and organized by electing the following officers: President, H. Trimble; Secretaries, J. McAdams, T. Lewis. Fifteen Granges and clubs were represented. An invitation was then extended to mechanics and others to participate in the work of the convention. The following ticket was nominated from the two party tickets already in the field: For State Senator, R. Rankin; for Representative, John Dowing (Republican); Probate Judge, J. C. Thompson (Democrat); County Clerk, W. Haselwood (Democrat); Treasurer, J. O. Bernard (Republican); Superintendent of Schools, J. H. Black (Democrat). A central committee of one from each Club, Grange, or Township, was appointed.

Resolutions were passed to the effect that the Convention was opposed to all class-legislation; that all legislation should be for the whole people; that the Convention was opposed to salary-grab principles; that it was for honest officers, the laboring class being represented.

A general enthusiasm prevailed, and the Convention adjourned in harmony.

Election of a City Clerk in Fort Wayne, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 7.—The special election held here to-day, for the purpose of electing a City Clerk, vice Freeman, deceased, passed off quietly, although considerable excitement was evinced as to the result. There were two candidates in the field, Peter J. Mettler, Democrat, and John Godwin, Independent. The latter was elected by a majority of twenty-five. The Democrats are a little down over the result, as they evidently expected the election of their candidate.

The People's Party of Montgomery County, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, O., Oct. 7.—The People's party of Montgomery County assembled in the Court-House this afternoon, and nominated the following ticket: For State Senator, Louis Seebohm; Representatives, Dr. Gish and John Wiggin; Auditor, Jacob Linxweiler; Recorder, B. W. Davis. No nominations were made for Prosecuting Attorney, Commissioners, Surveyor, and Infirmary Director. The proceedings were harmonious.

Nomination for State Senator in Erie County, New York.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The Republican County Convention was held this afternoon. With it terminated one of the warmest contests for the State Senatorial nomination ever known in this county. The Hon. L. L. Lewis, the present Senator, and the Hon. F. A. Alberger, the present Assemblyman, from the Third District, were the contestants. Lewis was nominated, the vote standing 61 to 52.

A Successor to Congressman Foster.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 7.—After some contention among the Republican Congressional District Committee, and fears of a split in the party action, it has been agreed to hold a Republican Congressional District Convention, to nominate a successor to Congressman Foster, lately deceased, in this city on the 17th inst. At present there are too many candidates talked of to name any one as likely to be successful in the Convention.

Municipal Election in LaSalle, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Oct. 7.—A very closely-contested, but remarkably quiet municipal election passed in this city on yesterday; and James W. Duncan, a promising young lawyer, was elected Mayor by a majority of 62. The opposing candidate was George H. Lacey. Both candidates were Democrats.

Petition for Permission to Inspect the Records of the Pennsylvania State Treasury.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 7.—A petition was presented in the Supreme Court this morning for a rule on Harrison Allen, Auditor-General of Pennsylvania, to show cause why a mandamus should be issued against him commanding him to permit petitioner to inspect the record of the monthly reports of the Treasurer relating to funds which make up the amount in the State Treasury. The petitioner was appointed by the Democratic Committee of Dauphin County to examine into the accounts of the Auditor-General's Office. Permission was refused him. The Court granted a rule, returnable on the 17th inst.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—For Wednesday in the Gulf States, diminishing northerly winds, clear weather, and high temperature. For the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, north and west winds and clear weather. For the Middle States, northwesterly winds, backing to southwest, and clear weather, except on the immediate Middle Atlantic coast, where northerly winds and cloudy weather may possibly continue in connection with the cyclone moving northeastward some distance out of Virginia. For the Lake Region, rapidly falling barometer, rising temperature, and fresh to brisk southwesterly winds. The storm centre in Dakota will probably move into Minnesota.

SNOW AT THE EAST.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 7.—A dispatch from Pottsville, Pa., says that the first snow of the season fell there this morning, and is quite severe. Snow also fell at Fonda, N. Y.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The weather has been very cold here to-day. The cars on the New York, Kingston & Syracuse Railroad, coming from Delaware County, were covered with snow. A snow-storm began there at 4 o'clock this morning and continued nearly all day. About 8 inches of snow is reported to have fallen.

WORKINGMEN IN MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 7.—The fifth annual Convention of the Michigan German Workingmen's Co-operative and Charitable Association assembled here this afternoon for a two days' session. Delegations from Detroit, Saginaw, Adrian, Marshall, Jackson, Kalamazoo, and other places have been escorted from the trains by bands of music to the German-English school-house, where the Convention is held.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Suppressed Report of the German Experts.

Insolvency Foretold, and the Reasons Why Capital Should Not Be Invested.

The Interest on the Bonds to Be Paid Out of the Sale of Bonds.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The following will appear in the New York *Tribune* to-morrow:

Two years ago, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company attempted to negotiate the sale of large quantities of its bonds in Europe. Application was made to the Union Bank of Vienna, and also to certain capitalists in Berlin, and the result was the appointment of two Commissions which came over to America and made a personal examination of the road and a part of the region through which it was to pass. Two reports were made—one to the Berlin capitalists by Herr Haas, a Government Director of the Prussian railways, the other to the Union Bank of Vienna by Herr Foltz. Both are able and well-considered documents, and both present in a pretty strong light the advantages of the Northern Pacific route and the extent of the traffic which the road must ultimately obtain. Both however concurred in the opinion that for some years after its completion the Company would be unable to pay interest on its bonds, and agreed in advising European capitalists not to invest in it. The advice of the experts was adopted, and the negotiations in Berlin and Vienna fell through.

Copies of these unfavorable reports are known to have been in New York for some time, but they have hitherto been suppressed, and even in Europe it has been impossible to get at them. We have secured translations, however, and present below the report of Herr Haas in full.

THE REPORT OF HERR HAAS.

1. Commissioned as an expert to inquire into the prospects of the Northern Pacific Railway enterprise, I have visited America and endeavored to collect on the spot, as well as by traveling over the extent of the line already in working order, and the adjoining districts which that road is to traverse, as by gathering the most exact information which it is possible to obtain, concerning the state of traffic and commercial intercourse, the material necessary for the formation of a competent judgment on the enterprise of the Northern Pacific Railway. In expressing this judgment in the following report, I premise that I consider it expedient to waive all specialities which may not necessarily have a real bearing upon that enterprise, and that I regard it my duty to confine my statement to describing in brief outlines the enterprise itself, and connecting with it a test of the question whether it will be in a position to discharge all those obligations, which, according to the promises made by the projectors, it is in duty bound to fulfill.

2. According to the charter granted to the Northern Pacific Railway Company by the Congress of the United States, with the consent of the Executive Government, the Company is authorized to build and work an uninterrupted line of railway, commencing at Lake Superior, in Minnesota or Wisconsin, and proceeding westward, within the territory of the United States, to a point on Puget Sound, along the valley of the Columbia River, with a branch line from a suitable point on the main line over the Cascade Range to Puget Sound.

3. In support of this enterprise the charter grants the Company twenty alternating sections, or 12,800 acres, of public land for every mile of completed rails, in the States through which the line runs, and forty alternating sections, or 25,600 acres, for every mile in those districts not situated in States, but in Territories. These land-grants apply to the branch line as well as to the main line. The charter further grants the right of way, as well as the privilege of taking from the public lands, cost free, all the materials necessary for the construction of the line.

4. The conveyance of the land to the Railway Company takes place every time when twenty-five miles of uninterrupted line have been soundly and solidly completed, and simultaneously the Government enters into a covenant not to dispose of any public land, at any sale in the alternating sections along the line, for less than $2.50 an acre.

By virtue of these privileges, the Northern Pacific Railway Company has commenced building operations, intending in the first place to construct a length of line from Duluth, Lake Superior, crossing the Mississippi, Red River, Dakota River, and the Missouri, along the Yellowstone River as far as Bozeman's Pass of the Rocky Mountains; thence along Clarke's Valley as far as Lake Pend d'Oreilles; thence over the Columbia Plains as far as Lewis River, and along this and Columbia River as far as Cowlitz River; and, lastly, along the Valley of the Cowlitz to the southern end of Puget Sound, a length of about 2,000 miles, for which 50,000,000 acres of public land will have to be conveyed to the Company.

6. The branch line, commencing at any suitable point of the main line, and leading over the Cascade Range to Puget Sound, which has likewise been provided for by the charter,—a line about 400 or 600 miles long, which would reduce the distance between Lake Superior and Puget Sound to 1,775 miles,—is not to be taken up at present, but to be reserved for a future period. Accordingly, the estimates prepared for building the Northern Pacific Railway are limited to the present project, the cost of the branch line not being included.

7. These estimates calculate the cost of construction of the main line, as follows:

1. Grading, masonry, bridges, rails, and entire surface works of the line	$60,320,000
2. Sidings	4,200,000
3. Sundry expenses, inclusive of engineering	5,000,000
4. Telegraph lines	600,000
5. Buildings	2,312,000
6. Working capital	3,615,000
7. Small branch line	1,200,000
8. Extra expenses	600,000
9. Interest on the capital during construction, minus the income derived from the working of already finished lengths during that time	7,230,000
Total	$85,277,000

8. To raise this sum the Northern Pacific Railway Company intends issuing bonds to the amount of $100,000,000, and pledges itself to pay interest at the rate of 7.30 per cent per annum in gold out of the surplus revenue from the traffic of the line, and to redeem the bonds within 30 years.

9. As security for the payment of the interest and the redemption of the bonds, the whole of the property of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, the line and buildings, as well as the land-grants, have been made over to the trustees, as representing the bondholders, by a general mortgage deed, registered July 1, 1870, in the office of the Secretary of the Interior of the United States.

By these data the extent and aims of the Northern Pacific Railway enterprise, and the means by which it is to be accomplished, are clearly set forth. Adding to this the fact that up to August, 1871, a length of line of 140 miles, extending from Duluth, Lake Superior, to 20 miles beyond the Mississippi, were already completed and in working order; that 120 miles additional, as far as the border of the State of Dakota, are, save little interruptions, almost complete, and that lastly, in the Western Division of the road, in the vicinity of Portland, Oregon, 25 miles of the line, through Washington Territory, in the direction of Puget Sound, are so far advanced that they can be opened for traffic by the end of this year, we have all that can be stated about the present condition of the Northern Pacific Railway, and we can turn to the consideration of the future.

10. The consideration of the future, in order to keep within bounds, should be limited to answering the following three questions: *First*—Are the means provided for the construction of the Northern Pacific Railway adequate to complete the line ready for traffic? *Second*—Does the finished line offer the necessary guarantee that the net profit of its income will yield the sums required for the half-yearly payment of the stipulated rate of interest on the bonds? *Third*—Will the sums realized from the sale of lands suffice to redeem the bonds within thirty years?

11. Respecting the first of these questions, whether the building capital is adequate to the completion of the line, we must revert to the detailed estimates. The first item of these estimates, which provides $60,320,000 for the construction of the line, or $30,000 a mile, leaves no cause for uneasiness, inasmuch as the contracts already disposed of afford proof that the lengths contracted for cannot only be completed for the amount, but that savings are made so considerable that by means of them the more expensive mountainous parts can be undertaken. The Chief Engineer of the Company is a well-tried man; his honesty, experience, and capacity are beyond question, and he has positively declared that the item in question will not be exceeded.

12. As little can be said against Items 2, 3, 4, and 7, but 5, 6, and 9 produce serious misgivings. Item 5 of the estimate, providing $2,312,000 for buildings, includes $850,000 for repairs, workshops for machinery and cars, 134 stations at $2,000 each, or $268,000; lastly, 10 principal stations at $25,000 each, or $250,000. These figures are out of all proportion low; for a length of line of 2,000 miles, workshops at the collective amount of $850,000, stations the whole arrangements of which are put down at $2,000 only, and principal stations at $25,000 each, cannot be looked upon as adequate to the requirements. This item, therefore, will have to be supplemented. The same remark applies to Item 6, which provides $3,615,000 as the working capital, and out of this are to be procured 120 locomotives, 100 first-class passenger cars, 50 second-class passenger cars, 30 smoking cars, mail and baggage cars, and 1,500 freight and cattle cars. This working capital is so small, and stands in such glaring contrast with the length of line, that much more will be required than has been provided by the estimates. In North Germany a line of similar length would require more than 25,000,000 thalers; and though it may not be quite fair to measure American expenses by a German standard—a maxim which underlies this report—still the most superficial critic must perceive that a very considerable augmentation is needed. With regard to Item 9, providing $7,230,000 for the payment of interest during construction, a similar claim will have to be put forward. Suppose the time of building to be four years—a supposition based upon exact information obtained—the works would consume a quarter of the building capital in every year during the building period. This interest will have to be paid at the end of the first year upon one-quarter; at the end of the second year upon one-half; at the end of the third year upon three-quarters, and at the end of the fourth year upon the whole of the building capital. Hence the interest during the four years will be 2½ times the annual interest.

12. With an emission of bonds to the amount of $100,000,000, at a rate of interest of 7.30, gold, the interest during the building period will foot up $18,250,000, gold, and though the building fund need not be burdened with that, since the money obtained for bonds, and not immediately required for building purposes may be otherwise employed with advantage, and since also the intermediate finished portions of the line will yield a revenue before the whole line is opened, nevertheless, what may be gained in this way must not be overestimated. The estimate of $3,250,000 is sufficiently high, so that $15,000,000 interest will have to be paid out of the capital. Item 9, therefore, will have to be increased in proportion.

14. If, according to these calculations, the estimates require manifold augmentations on the one hand, we must not lose sight of the fact that on the other hand the fixed building capital, $100,000,000, is not reached by the sum total of $85,000,000 of the estimates, but exceeds these estimates by $15,000,000. In case, therefore, the bonds are not issued too much below par, the respective items may be augmented by this surplus, and this may be the more easily effected, as, according to the communications of Mr. Jay Cooke, in a conversation on the subject, that gentleman is prepared to consider the matter with a view to such augmentation.

15. With regard to this last point, but only in view of the possibility of these anticipations being realized, there is no cause for anxiety about the estimates, and after such augmentation no suasion for an unfavorable judgment.

16. Turning to the second question, whether the Northern Pacific Railway, after its completion, offers the necessary guarantee that the surplus accruing out of the traffic revenue will suffice to pay the half yearly rates of interest on the bonds, it is to be observed in the first place that the interest at the rate of 7.30 per cent on a capital of $100,000,000 amounts to $7,300,000. To obtain a net profit of a similar amount requires a gross income of $20,000,000 a year. It is proved by official data that the net profits of the American railways are equal to 35 per cent of the gross income, 65 per cent of the total being consumed by the working expenses.

17. Whether the completed Northern Pacific Railway will be able to count on a traffic that will yield an income of $20,000,000 a year can only be ascertained by an inquiry into the state of the population and its industrial and commercial relations, and it will be important to keep the actual state of these relations very carefully in view. The tract of country traversed by the Northern Pacific Railway upon which at the outset the line depends for acquiring and securing a local traffic, is situated in the States of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Oregon, and in Washington Territory. These have according to the Census of 1870:

	Area in square miles.	*Inhabitants.*
Minnesota	83,531	435,511
Dakota	147,490	14,181
Montana	143,776	20,594
Idaho	90,932	14,998
Oregon	95,244	90,923
Washington Territory	69,994	23,901

Or an aggregate area of 630,917 square miles and an aggregate population of 598,147, while in the year 1860 they had a population of only 250,000 persons. According to this, the population has increased 350,000 persons within a period of ten years, but this increase belongs for the most part to the State of Minnesota only, since the population of that State has grown from 172,000 to 435,500 during the period in question—an increase of 263,000 persons. There is hardly any room for doubt that 600,000 persons, scattered over an area of 30,000 German square miles, even if all are taken as contributing to the success of the Northern Pacific Railway, will not be able to insure a traffic that will produce an annual income of $20,000,000.

18. The enthusiastic adherents of the undertakers of the Northern Pacific Railway will not deny the truth of this assertion, and they are only able to hold out hopes for the future by pointing to a possible rapid increase of population in the adjacent districts consequent upon the completion of the line, and a corresponding increase of the income of the Company. Willing as I am to acknowledge, respecting America, the well approved fact that, contrary to what we see in Germany, where railways are the product of already cultivated and well-populated regions, the railways in America have hitherto drawn culture and population after them into uncultivated regions, and thereby drawn an income to themselves, yet the deductions from these facts must always be made with a certain reserve. We must not forget that though a growth of the population in regions newly traversed by railways is certain, it is not sufficiently rapid to cover thinly inhabited regions within a few years with numerous and densely peopled settlements of a commercially agricultural or industrial character, particularly when it is a question of filling a region of 2,000 miles with such settlements.

We learn, by way of example, from a comparison of the population of the United States in 1870 and 1860, that in that decennial period the population increased from 31,500,000 to 38,500,000, an increase of 7,000,000,—very considerable in itself, but not of very great importance compared with the proportional increase of railways, when we bear in mind that the railways in the United States increased during the same period from 31,286 miles to 53,400 miles. Even the most favorable rate of increase of the population during the last ten years, namely, that of Minnesota, or about 150 per cent, would, extended over the whole region of the Northern Pacific Railway, during another ten years, only result in an aggregate population of 1,500,000, or one-third of the present population of the State of New York. That such a population—which, by the way, would not exist at the time of the completion of the line, nor till ten years afterward—will not yield the required income to pay out of the net profits the interest on the capital invested in the enterprise, I think I am, according to my conviction, bound to maintain.

Of course an increase of population beyond the percentage named is possible, in consequence of accelerated exertions and efforts to direct immigration toward the hitherto neglected States of Dakota, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington Territory; but we must not ignore the fact that such exertions and efforts will always have to contend with great difficulties. The stream of immigration has hitherto flowed notoriously and preferably in the direction of the more Southern States, its diversion northward, particularly in the States of Dakota, Idaho, and Montana, where the not pacified Indian tribes still carry on their barbarous pastimes, will not succeed until after years of struggle and perseverance. Take, for instance, Minnesota, which has only just succeeded in attracting the influx of population already mentioned, though its emigration agents have for years traversed the length and breadth of Europe, and though the State has for a considerable time been provided with railways. To rely so confidently and strongly upon the exertions and efforts in favor of an immigration, the results of which must be reserved for a future day, and to deduce with certainty that they will necessarily produce a considerable local traffic for the Northern Pacific Railway, from the time of the completion of the line, I consider hazardous.

19. If thus, according to my conviction, the prospects for an advantageous local traffic on the Northern Pacific Railway during the first years of its operation do not exist, the through traffic will hardly offer any better chances. The Northern Pacific Railway, one terminus of which is situated at Duluth, on Lake Superior, in Minnesota, and the other at Puget Sound, will hardly be able to reckon on a through traffic in the course of a series of years, so far as it relates solely to American products, since the termini do not furnish any basis for such a traffic. Puget Sound, favorably as it may be situated for shipping, has, for the time being, nothing in the shape of industrial establishments except a few embryo collieries, as yet insignificant, and some important saw-mills, which procure their raw material by water, and whose selling markets are not on American soil, but abroad, requiring ships to export their products; while Duluth, a town of about 4,000 inhabitants, is still in embryo, so that it is hard to tell what traffic it may afford hereafter.

20. The Asiatic through trade, so far it affects the existing Pacific lines, and the importance of which must not be too highly estimated, since it consists of two articles only, tea and silk, will only be attracted with difficulty to the Northern Pacific Road, because, on the one hand, until the branch line provided for in the charter is completed, which will reduce the distance from Puget Sound to Duluth from 2,000 miles on the main line to 1,775 miles on the branch line, the distance on the existing Pacific line is about equal to that of the Northern Pacific, which offers no shortening of the journey by land, and because, on the other hand, the commercial relations between New York and Chicago and San Francisco are so closely tied that the removal of the agency of the San Francisco houses concerned in this commerce can hardly be thought of.

21. After this exposition, though I readily acknowledge that the Northern Pacific Road will come in for something at the opening,—for instance, the important consignments to supply the military forts with provisions, the transport of provisions for the Hudson's Bay Company, the products of the mines of Montana, Idaho, and Washington, insignificant at present—I must incline to the opinion that after the completion of the line and the simultaneous cessation of paying interest out of the capital, a longer or shorter period of time will intervene during which the working of the road will not produce the required income to pay an interest of 7.30 per cent on the capital invested after deducting the working expenses. As the means provided in the statutory regulations, of which I shall speak further on, by which supplies are to be raised in cases when the regular income does not suffice to pay the interest, will fail to afford a remedy, as I shall endeavor to prove, I have no hesitation in saying that the obligations undertaken by the promoters of the enteprise respecting the payment of interest cannot be fulfilled during the period immediately following the opening of the line.

22. With regard to the third question, whether the sale of land will realize the amounts by which the redemption of the entire bonded debt can be effected within the thirty years specified, I must, first of all, contradict an opinion which has been widely circulated, representing the regions traversed by the Northern Pacific Railway as unfavorable to civilization, agriculture, and industry. The experience I have acquired by personal inspection, as well as the most trustworthy information from official sources I have everywhere gathered on the spot, has convinced me that the region through which the Northern Pacific Railway passes is one of the most fertile on the American Continent, and is in every respect suitable for colonization. Minnesota and Dakota belong to the grain-growing region; Montana and Idaho are rich in minerals and pastures, and Oregon and Washington Territory belong to the region of minerals, furs, timber, and agriculture.

The Government land-grant to the Northern Pacific Railway Company, representing, as already mentioned, 50,000,000 acres for the main line, has an appreciable value, the money price of which, at the rate at which the Illinois Central sold its land, would amount to $550,000,000; at the rate at which Minnesota disposed of her school land, it would amount to $350,000,000; and at the rate at which the Kansas Pacific realized, it would amount to $165,000,000. Granted that even the last figure is put too high, we may fall back on the minimum price below which the United States Government has bound itself to the Northern Pacific Railway Company not to sell land in the alternating sections adjoining the line. At $2.50 an acre, the land-grant of the Company is worth $125,000,000,—an amount still more than sufficient to redeem the entire $100,000,000 of bonds; even the redemption at 10 per cent above par permitted by the statutory regulations, requiring $110,000,000 to redeem the bonds, would still leave a handsome surplus. However, another question is, whether the land can really be disposed of by way of sale within the thirty years fixed for the

demption of the bonds, and whether the demand for these lands will so nearly equal the supply that sales can be made at the given prices, and during the specified period of time? The answer to this question is essentially dependent on the same points which have been already considered in connection with the security for the payment of interest on the bonds, namely, whether in this case the population of the respective regions will increase at a rate sufficiently rapid to insure that, after the lapse of thirty years, the whole land of the Company shall have changed hands and been transferred to private owners. So far as human calculations can at all forecast what may be accomplished in periods of such duration, this question may be answered in the affirmative. The experience of the past in the United States, as well as what is seen every day, gives ample proof that, as a rule, after a number of years have passed subsequent to the opening of a line in new and uncultivated regions, and new settlements have been established in consequence of the railway, such land can be sold well and easier than any other land. Thus, though a period of several years following immediately upon the opening of a line may have few sales to show, yet in the long run all will be right, and the period of redemption is long enough to warrant a confidence, based upon experience, that within the period of redemption the area of the Northern Pacific Railway Company will have changed hands for the benefit of the Company. However, that during the first few years after the opening of the line the sales will assume but small dimensions, can hardly be doubted, since, as has been already observed, the immigration turning toward the newly-opened regions of the Northern Pacific Railway will not be of sufficient magnitude to create an active demand, and as furthermore a great many immigrants who may turn in that direction to look out for new settlements will prefer to avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Homestead law, according to which every man on American soil, above 21 years of age, and declaring that he will remain, may secure on easy terms the possession of eighty acres of public land by simply paying a fee, now, as in the regions crossed by the Northern Pacific Railway the public land lies adjacent in alternating sections, and is consequently without any difference of quality, the immigrants will, at the outset, prefer the public land, and the Railway Company will only be able to effect exceptional sales.

23. To what extent public land is disposed of under the Homestead law may be gathered from the fact that during the year 1869 the Government of the United States sold for cash 2,900,000 acres and allotted under the Homestead law 2,737,000 acres; during the year 1870 it sold for cash 2,150,000 acres and allotted under the Homestead law 3,700,000 acres. If thus the land sales of the Railway Company should be of little account for several years, one of the means already alluded to, of supplementing the fund, out of which the interest on the bonds is to be paid in years of deficiency, will simultaneously fail. The statutory regulations stipulate that the bonds shall be successively bought up with the proceeds of the land sales and canceled. At the same time, however, it is permitted, in case of the treasury of the Company being exhausted, and consequently without the necessary means for paying the interest on the bonds, to make up the deficiency out of the proceeds of the land sales. Of course the Company is bound to make restitution to the land fund of the amount taken out, by handing over the first net profits of the line. But if the land sales are only of a limited extent at first, and the proceeds correspondingly small, it will not be possible to make any substantial advances toward paying the interest, and simultaneously, as I have previously asserted, the line will not produce the requisite amount for the payment of the interest on the bonds, and thus, in my opinion, it is certain that a longer or shorter period will ensue, immediately upon the opening of the line, during which the bondholders will have to forego interest.

24. In continuation of the foregoing, I have yet to mention in what manner the rights of the bondholders are to be guarded under such critical circumstances. The mortgage of July 1, 1870, executed by the Railway Company to the Trustees, as representatives of the bondholders on the other side—to which the bondholders have to submit—stipulates that in case the Company should not be able to fulfill their obligations respecting the payment of interest on the bonds and (1) the delay in the payment has lasted three months, the Trustees shall have the power to sell so much land out of the area of the Company as will be necessary to realize the amount required to pay the interest; (2) when the delay in the payment has lasted six months, the Trustees shall be empowered to take charge of the line and work it themselves, and to make all the necessary arrangements for that purpose; (3) when the delay in the payment has lasted three years, the Trustees shall be empowered to sell the line and all the possessions pertaining to it for the benefit of the bondholders. These stipulations, however, if acted upon, would do the bondholders little good. With reference to the powers conferred upon the Trustees by Article 1, it is difficult to see what advantage would be gained for the bondholders by making use of them. If the land were salable the Company could and would sell to pay the interest on the bonds, and it will be only on account of the land not being salable, shortly after the opening of the line, that no proceeds of the land sale will be available to supplement the interest-paying fund, and that the circumstances will arise for which the sale of land is to furnish a remedy. How the Trustees can realize money by the sale of unsalable land is not very clear. The same objection applies to the measures provided for in Article 2, empowering the Trustees to take charge of the line and work it themselves. What benefits are the bondholders likely to derive from that? The Trustees will hardly be able to convert a non-paying line into a paying line, and it might even be hazardous to take the management out of the hands of people acquainted with local and other conditions, simply because a crisis had ensued which by no exertions and foresight could by any human possibility have been averted. Finally, the powers conferred upon the Trustees by Article 3 ought to have been given, in my opinion, by Article 1. If the interest on the bonds should not be paid, the bondholders—the mortgagees of the Northern Pacific Railway—must, according to my view of the matter, have the power to bring the object mortgaged, in the case before us the property of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, under the hammer of the auctioneer, in order to realize out of the proceeds a pro rata dividend upon their claims, as in any other case of insolvency; but this power must not be withheld for a space of three years, and only conceded when other and questionable measures have proved fruitless.

I find in the mortgage of July 1, 1870, which determines the rights of the bondholders, less a security for the exercise of those rights than a troublesome obstacle to the execution of rights guaranteed to the bondholders by the general laws of the United States of America.

25. To sum up, I cannot deem it advisable that European capitalists should be encouraged to participate in the enterprise of the Northern Pacific Railway, as, in my opinion, after the completion of the line a period will ensue during which the Company will not be able to fulfill the obligation it is under respecting the payment of interest on the bonds. It is certainly possible that this period will not ensue immediately upon the completion of the main line, inasmuch as the branch line, equally provided by the charter, will issue new mortgage bonds out of which the interest may be paid for a while, but this will only postpone, not avert, the crisis.

That the Northern Pacific Railway may be a good and profitable enterprise after the years of its childhood and troubles have been survived, will not be enough to commend it to the European money market; it will have to be proved that the Company will be able during the early years of the enterprise to fulfill all the engagements entered into. In the full consciousness of the responsibility incumbent on me as a member of the European Commission of Experts, I cannot consider that this proof is forthcoming. HAAS.

BERLIN, Nov. 30, 1871.

THE CALEDONIAN CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Caledonia Club was held last evening in the basement of the Presbyterian Church at the corner of Sangamon and Adams streets. The meeting was well attended, about 100 clansmen being present. The chair was taken by Chief David Johnson, and Chieftain Wm. Forrest acted as Secretary of the meeting. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, and other routine business disposed of, the election of officers for the ensuing year took place, and resulted as follows: Chief, Donald James McKellar; First Chieftain, Alexander Elder; Second Chieftain, George Y. Smith; Third Chieftain, William Forrest; Fourth Chieftain, George T. Oaly; Finance Committee, R. Clark, William McNaught, and John Campbell; Games Committee, in addition to the ex-officio members, Allen W. Raffen, and George L. Murchie; Property Committee, Joseph McCallum, George Daily, and Matthew Kirkwood; Library Committee, David Johnson, William M. Johnson, and Hugh Campbell; Librarian, William Laurie, Superintendent of the Annual Games, John T. Raffen. At the conclusion of the election the meeting adjourned.

The Property

advertised to be sold by Messrs. Elison, Pomeroy & Co., this afternoon, will afford a good opportunity to exchange a doubtful bank account into a good and safe investment. The lots to be sold are well located in a section of the city which is easily accessible by Stock-Yards horse-cars, and in immediate vicinity of Lunt's Smelting Works and Boomer's Bridge Works, and the Michigan Southern round-house, and several large manufacturing establishments, and offers a chance to men of moderate means to obtain a good lot which is seldom met with. The sale will be positive; every lot to be sold to the highest bidder. The terms are easy, only one-third down, balance in one and two years at 8 per cent. Title perfect. Go and see the lots, and be prepared to buy what will prove the safest kind of savings bank, and one that won't suspend. The sale commences at 3 o'clock on the ground, corner of Forty-first street and Wentworth avenue.

Opening This Day.

One hundred pieces silk and wool striped poplins at 37½ cents, cost 75 cents to import; black and white striped dress silks at 65 cents, price elsewhere $1.25; fine French black dress silks at from $1 to $2, worth double; colored dress silks at 50 cents; 1,000 cases of assorted fall dry goods now opening in our retail department. Cash buyers can save at least one-third their money. C. W. & E. PARTRIDGE & CO., Nos. 112, 114, and 116 State street, and Nos. 284 and 286 Madison street.

We Still Live

and will always continue to do so while we please the public with such stoves as the new improved Stewart's cook and parlor stoves, and the "new Argand" anti-clinker base-burner, the most perfect stoves ever made. We claim to have the best line of housekeeping goods in the city. Dalton & Co., No. 82 Randolph street.

Music and Money.

The Gift Concerts of the Public Library of Kentucky are authorized by special act of the Legislature, and are given under the management of ex-Gov. Bramlette, of that State. For full particulars see advertisement in TRIBUNE next Saturday.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Meeting of the Committee of Seventy.

Consideration and Adoption of a Declaration of Principles.

Plan for Calling a Representative Nominating Convention.

A Committee Appointed to Issue an Address to the People.

The Committee of Seventy held a very well-attended meeting yesterday evening, at the Builders' Exchange, Judge Gookins in the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Whitehead.

The Executive Committee submitted the following

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

1. In a republican form of government, laws are the expressed will of the people; they are the supreme rules of government, the only guaranties of equal rights, and should be impartially executed upon rich and poor, the powerful and weak alike.

2. At all times, and especially now, in consequence of the late financial trouble, which threatens poverty and suffering to large classes in the community, the true policy of our Government should be strict economy and retrenchment in all expenses, and the lowest taxes consistent with an efficient administration of the laws and necessary public improvements by which all burdens that oppress legitimate business and honest labor may be removed. The city finances should be managed upon principles similar to those which govern the most successful business interests.

3. To secure honest, efficient, and the best men for city and county officers, who will execute laws without fear or favor, requires the most complete separation of local questions from questions pertaining solely to national or party politics.

4. Sunday is a day of legalized rest, established by the fundamental laws of the land, and the laws restraining the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday remove temptation, diminish crime, promote good order in society, and are wise, useful, and necessary police regulations, and ought not to be repealed. Such regulations are essential to the personal safety and liberty of individuals as well as to the highest welfare of society, and may be strictly enforced by the City Government.

5. The open defiance of these laws by liquor-dealers and the public denunciation and threatened ostracism of citizens performing sworn duties in enforcing them by the leaders of the liquor party, during the past year, deserve censure and an united opposition.

6. The formation of a liquor-dealers' political party, founded for the avowed purpose of overturning American customs and institutions, is fraught with great danger to our welfare as a people, and the stability of our public and private interests demands that all liberty-loving citizens, of whatever party, sex, or nationality, should unite to oppose these attempts.

7. It is the object of the law-and-order movement to secure a real and lasting reform in our City Government, by which just and wise laws may be impartially enforced by able and honest men, with the dignity befitting the character of our city, and a faithfulness promoting the prosperity of all its inhabitants.

Mr. Walker said several editorials had strongly favored a law-and-order movement to elect good men. Their tone implied the Committee of Seventy should not assume the whole work, but call on the co-operation of others, and thus gain success. If they were to be called in, they should be given a chance to help make the platform, and he had a resolution inviting the Board of Trade men and others to come in. If others thought like him, action on the platform should be postponed. He moved to temporarily table them.

Willard Woodard said the resolutions were simply the opinion of the Committee of Seventy. Another report would recommend the election of delegates to form a convention to nominate officers, and that convention could make its own declaration of principles. It was not important for the Committee to make any declaration. There could be but two opinions on the question,—to enforce and not to enforce the laws. Men not in the movement called them extremists, but they had advocated no extreme doctrines, simply taking the law as they found it, and saying it must be enforced. Any party organized to repeal the city ordinance still had to meet the State law. No party dared say any law should not be enforced.

The motion to table was lost.

Mr. McAuley took the same view Mr. Woodard did. He saw nothing objectionable in them. If other bodies had a better declaration the Committee would adopt it.

The resolutions were taken up seriatim.

A motion to strike out the words "which threaten suffering and poverty to large classes of the community" was offered by Mr. Walker, since the words had a panicky tendency, while they ought to be as hopeful as they could.

The motion was lost.

Judge Gookins moved to strike out the word "fundamental" in the fourth resolution, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Lyon did not like the words "to the leaders" in the fifth resolution. It embraced too many men; some had not tried to ostracise people. He would like to have it read "some of the leaders."

Mr. McAuley wanted to drop the word "censure."

One gentleman did not want to be squeamish. Liquor-dealers and others should be censured for their defiance of the law. He had been at the meeting Saturday night, and was horrified.

It was suggested some liquor-dealers were with the Committee, and should not be hit at.

The words relative to the leaders were stricken out, and the resolution adopted.

In the sixth resolution, Mr. Woodard moved to substitute for "American customs and institutions" "the laws," and for the word "overthrowing" "disobeying."

Mr. Taylor objected to the amendment. The opposition party was not formed to disobey the law, but repeal it, and thus overthrow an American custom.

Mr. Woodard said, if their platform was honest, it was as good as that of the Committee of Seventy. If they won, would they enforce the Sunday law? He believed they intended to disobey, and not enforce, them, no matter what they said.

The first of Mr. Woodard's amendment was discussed for some time, and favorably, it being held that to drink Sunday was an American custom in some cities.

Mr. Woodard did not want any antagonism of customs, and "American customs" was a rather vague phrase.

The amendment was adopted.

The second amendment was agreed to.

The resolutions were finally all adopted.

Mr. Kelley presented a joint report from the Executive Committee and those on Election and Representation, being a plan for the ensuing campaign.

These Committees report that they have agreed on the following plan to secure the nomination, and election at the next city and county election, of the best men, irrespective of sect or party, who will faithfully enforce the laws, and honestly and economically take care of and expend the public moneys.

1. For the purpose of affording to every class of our fellow-citizens who desire to support the movement in which we are engaged an opportunity to co-operate with us in the great work of political reform, the Central Law and Order Committee respectfully calls upon each Ward Law and Order Club or Clubs, in each of the wards of the City of Chicago, to elect seven of the most upright and able men in each ward, irrespective of sect or party, to act as delegates from such ward to a joint convention hereinafter called.

2. The said Central Committee also calls upon the Law and Order Club or Clubs of each township of Cook County outside of said city, to select two such men to act in like manner for such township in such convention.

3. The said Central Committee respectfully invite the Presidents of the Chicago Board of Trade, the Chicago Clearing-House Association, the Chicago Board of Underwriters, and Merchants' Exchange, to appoint two delegates from their respective associations, to act with themselves in representing the financial interests of the city in such convention, to secure the good government of the city.

4. The said Central Committee also respectfully invite all daily papers which support this movement, each to designate one person, to represent the interests of the public press in the good government of the city as delegates to said Convention.

5. A general convention of all the persons hereinbefore designated, as the said Central Committee of Seventy, shall be held at the call of the Executive Committee at such time and place in the City of Chicago during the month of October, 1873, as may be designated by the said Committee. The President of the Central Committee will call the Convention to order, and the Secretary of the Committee will act until a permanent President and Secretary of the Convention shall be chosen. At such Convention the delegates, except those from the county, shall proceed to nominate, in such manner as they may deem expedient, officers for the city, and the entire Convention shall nominate county officers.

Mr. Walker offered the following substitute:

WHEREAS, It has heretofore been found impracticable to assemble in this city a Convention for the nomination of city and county officers that should truly represent the whole, or even the larger part of the people; and

WHEREAS, Said Conventions, by whomever called, are commonly packed by office-seekers and their friends by a manipulation of primary meetings; and

WHEREAS, Nominations thus made are usually the result of trades and understandings among persons seeking office and their friends; and

WHEREAS, Officers elected as the result of such nominations naturally hold themselves responsible to those who aided them in securing such nominations rather than to the people who elected them,

Resolved, That a Committee of Fifteen be nominated by this Committee to constitute, together with five citizens to be appointed for that purpose by each of the leading institutions of Chicago, the Law-and-Order Campaign Committee of 1873, whose duty it shall be to nominate candidates for all the offices to be filled by election in Chicago and Cook County in November, and to prepare and publish a declaration of principles, and generally to conduct the coming campaign.

Resolved, That the following bodies, to-wit: the Board of Trade and the Clearing-House Association, and the following interests: the press, the manufacturers, the bar, and the wholesale merchants, be invited to delegate from each institution and interest, respectively, five citizens to join said Campaign Committee as above provided.

Resolved, That in case any of the institutions or interests herein invited to appoint members of the Campaign Committee shall fail to do so, then the Committee shall have power to add to its members from such institutions or interests to the extent to which they are entitled by the preceding resolution.

Mr. Woodard suggested an amendment to the original report in relation to the press. Was not also the weekly press valuable, and should not its representatives be invited? They were doing good service, and it might be well to recognize it.

The substitute was laid on the table.

Mr. Woodard's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Walker objected to the plan proposed, since the interests of all parties were not properly proportioned. Leyden had as many representatives as the Board of Trade, and the result would be a mere political convention. A convention thus called would have traders and manipulators in it, and the way of selecting officers would not be improved. Here bankers and merchants were better qualified to select officers than any convention, which was always controlled by a few men. No primary meeting could choose men which really represented a ward. His plan would secure the best men in the city. If the Law-and-Order party won it must be by the strength of its nominees, and they could only be obtained by a small committee.

Mr. Bonney had had views like those entertained by Mr. Walker, but the report was a compromise one, to harmonize the views of all sides. Everybody had yielded something. Some wanted the Committee of Seventy to withdraw, and others that it should make nominations single-handed. After much discussion they had hit upon the plan proposed. The seven men selected from each ward club would represent all sections. Those clubs could be trusted to send in good men. The Convention it was proposed to call would be truly representative. It had been hoped the report would be accepted unanimously.

Mr. Walker thought the compromise was not well adjusted. The county towns had too much, and the business interests too little.

Mr. Woodard said every man represented the whole city, and was chosen to select the very best men. Besides that, the editors and business men represented all parts of the city and all sentiments of the people. It made no difference what ward a man came from.

Mr. McAuley observed that eighty-five of the men on the compaign ticket made up at Kingsbury Hall would kick any man who said they belonged to Mr. Hesing. He also remarked that the press was a powerful lever.

It was asked if the Convention, when called, would nominate Aldermen.

Mr. Kelley said they would not. Each ward would take care of itself. It had been proposed the ward should elect and the Convention ratify, but it was claimed that the ward clubs could be safely trusted to choose good men. The importance of getting good Aldermen and County Commissioners was fully appreciated, and it was felt that the best men should be forced to accept these positions, and no one should be on the ticket whose name was not an honor to his fellow men. If any bad men did get on, he would be wiped out.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Kelly called on Mr. Enander of the *Nya Veriden*, who said the Swedes had a grand mass meeting, and had decided to stand by the Law-and-Order party, and elect honest men. They wanted no Know-Nothingism on any side, and voted as American citizens. They wanted good men nominated.

Mr. Bonney offered the following on behalf of the joint committees:

We recommend that Judge Gookins, Senator Woodard, and Mr. Kelley be a special committee, and instructed to prepare an address to the people of Chicago and Cook County, and appeal to them to support the Law-and-Order movement in the fall campaign.

Somebody wanted to know when they were to stop issuing addresses and platforms. It was not wise to have any more. The people had heard from them often and knew their opinions. The Convention might upset the whole thing.

The resolution was agreed to.

The Committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

LAW-AND-ORDER MEETING IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Citizens of the Eighteenth Ward, held a very large and enthusiastic meeting at Svea Hall. Dr. Cunningham called the meeting to order with an appropriate address. A Committee of Five were appointed to nominate the following officers who were unanimously elected: President, Thomas Carney; Vice-President, Andrew Chaser; Secretaries, George P. Cunningham, M. D., and C. G. Bergstedt; Treasurer, William Handley. The following gentlemen addressed the meeting, and their remarks received the hearty approval of the people: Thomas Carney, Michael Drew, John S. Mullin, C. G. Bergstedt, James Lyman, the Rev. J. M. Whitehead.

A resolution was adopted indorsing Ald. Carney because he voted for law and order.

Michael Drew, John S. Mullin, J. R. Cunningham, P. Conlan, C. G. Bergstedt were appointed a committee to confer with the temporary organization of Law and Order, now existing in the ward, in order to request a unity of the two organizations.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SECOND THOMAS CONCERT.

There were a great many people who lost a splendid concert last evening, and a goodly number of people who heard it, and who will long remember it as one of the pleasantest of musical souvenirs, and particularly delightful, as it introduced some new compositions, which one would not willingly hear for the last time. One of these was the "Nordish Suite," Op. 22, written by Asger Hamerick, a Norwegian composer and pupil of Berlioz, although without any marked imitation of Berlioz' eccentric peculiarities. He is still a young man, being but 30 years of age, and at present is the musical director of the Peabody Institute at Baltimore. The suite is made up of five short movements, and tells a complete story in itself of a picnic in the woods, the singing of old Swedish ballads, and the dancing of the old Norse measures, closing with the wedding. It is a bright, fresh, vivacious delineation of Northern life, drawn in a somewhat fragmentary way, and yet beautifully colored. It is a work which will always be popular, both from its skillful instrumentation and from the constant succession of characteristic melodies, which are without counterparts outside of Scandinavia. The second number on the programme was the well-known "O, Isis and Osiris!" from "The Magic Flute," which Mr. Whitney sang very effectively. His most successful number, however, was the jolly, but extremely difficult, air, "I Am a Roamer," from Mendelssohn's operetta, "Son and Stranger," one of the most intricate airs we have ever heard Mr. Whitney undertake. Notwithstanding the merciless rapidity of the tempo, he sang it with remarkable clearness and accuracy, and with an unction which gained for him an encore, to which he replied with the old song, "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," which was given without ornament of any description, and with an earnestness and genuine depth of feeling which invested the familiar old ballad with new beauty. The first part concluded with the grand vorspiel to "Lohengrin," the sweeping crescendo of which was given as only this orchestra can give it, and the weird "Ritt der Walkueren," with its unearthly tone-picture of the ride of Odin's maidens, above the rush and roar of the battle-field.

The second part introduced another new work here,—the overture to the Hungarian opera "Hunyadi Laszlo," by Erkel, the manuscript of which is in Mr. Thomas' possession. The composer is a Hungarian, now an old man of 70, living in Pesth. The work was written over forty years ago, and was long ago forgotten, all save the overture, which has long been popular in Europe for its characteristic melodies, and for its descriptive passages, one of which, picturing the rush of a storm, is very realistic. The second number was Beethoven's theme and variations, Op. 18, for the strings, the calm, quiet, restful beauty of which has been interpreted here several times before by the Thomas orchestra, but never more effectively than last night. The number was encored, and for the encore, Haydn's little "Serenade," also for the strings, was played. It has been played here so many times that it is now thoroughly familiar. Another Strauss waltz, new here, the "Buergersinn," with a peculiarly pastoral introduction, was also given, but it presents nothing specially new or interesting. The marche and cortege to Gounod's "Reine de Saba," which keeps the trumpets and horns constantly busy, closed the programme. It would be a very enjoyable work were it not for the constant suspicion that each new measure will run into the "Soldiers' March."

All lovers of music will be delighted to know that Mr. Thomas has decided to give a Beethoven concert, and has selected Friday evening. The programme has not been definitely made out, but there need be no uneasiness on this score. If Mr. Thomas cannot make out a programme which will be attractive, it will be useless to look elsewhere for it. All who remember the immense success of his Beethoven night, in the old Farwell Hall, will be sure to be present on this occasion, and another memorable concert may be looked for, which will fitly crown Mr. Thomas' last season in this city.

The programme for this evening is as follows:

PART FIRST.

Overture, Scherzo, Intermezzo, Nocturne, Wedding March, — "Midsummer Night's Dream" ....Mendelssohn
Aria—"Pro Peccatis"—"Stabat Mater" ....Rossini
Mr. Myron W. Whitney.
Concerto for clarinet..........Weber
Mr. H. Kayser.
Selections—First act "Loghenrin" ....Wagner

PART SECOND.

Introduction—"The Seven Ravens" ....Rheinberger
Andante cantabile..........Beethoven
(Adapted for orchestra as the introduction to the "Beethoven Cantate" by Liszt.)
Air—"Oh! Ruddier Than the Cherry" ....Handel
Mr. Myron W. Whitney.
Waltz—"Publicisten" ....Strauss
Overture—"Jubilee" ....Weber

CHICAGO DRY-GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7.

In comparison with last week and the previous one a very decided improvement is noticeable in the general features of the dry-goods market. There has been a pronounced increase in the number of orders received, as well as in the amounts called for, and some of our jobbers report that the aggregate of their sales is nearly as large as for any previous week of the present season, though this is not the experience of all, the general market not having, as yet, recovered from the effects of the panic. In values there have been no changes worthy of mention. The fact that the financial troubles of the past fortnight have had no appreciable effect upon prices, either of cotton or woolen textiles, proves pretty conclusively that they are on a firm basis. This is the view taken by the jobbing trade generally, and stocks—which are complete in all departments—are held with confidence. Collections are now coming forward with considerable promptitude, and, before another week shall have passed, the indications are that there will be nothing to remind our merchants that there has been any interruption to traffic. Carpetings continue to move on a liberal scale, and are held with a fair degree of firmness, at the prices prevalent before the panic.

The *Bulletin* of Oct. 3 says of the New York market: "The jobbers are distributing a fair quantity of goods in a small way to the Western and near-by trade, and a fair amount of orders are coming forward through traveling salesmen and by mail, but the effects of the monetary derangement are felt in the reduced volume of purchases, and delayed remittances in some cases. The market for cotton goods presents no new features. There is a steady demand for moderate lots to replenish assortments, and that is all. The sluggishness of the last fortnight has created an accumulation of some descriptions of goods, but prices remain unchanged, and no change is either desirable or necessary in the present condition of the market. Holders anticipate a freer demand next week, by which time dealers will have had time to review the situation, and realize the fact that renewed assortments will be necessary for their trade requirements. Woolen goods for men's wear move slowly from first hands, but there is a fair inquiry from the jobbers for small parcels of fine cassimeres, beavers, overcoatings, and worsted coatings. Black and dark mixed repellents of the best grades are closely sold up by the agents, and are firmly held. For colored flannels and blankets there is a steady demand, and prices are well sustained by the agents."

BROWN COTTONS.			
Atlantic A, 4-4	13 c	Great Falls E, 4-4	13 c
Atlantic H, 4-4	12½	Cabot A, 4-4	12
Atlantic D, 4-4	11½	Cabot W, 4-4	11
Atlantic P, 4-4	10½	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	11
Indian Head, 4-4	13	Agawam F, 4-4	10
Indian Head, 3-4	11½	Shawmut, L L	10½
Stark A, 4-4	12½	Swift River	9½
Nashville, 36 in	12½	Hoosier, 4-4	9½
Nashville, 30 in	10½	Utica C	8½
FINE BROWNS.			
Nashue E, 40-in	15 c	Dwight Star, 4-4	13½c
Nashua R, 36-in	12½	Continental C	13
Nashua O, 33-in	12	Lawrence D	13
Pepperell E, 40-in	13	Newmarket A	11
Pepperell R, 36-in	12	Massachusetts B B	11
Pepperell O, 33-in	11	Massachusetts E	10½
Pepperell N, 30-in	10	Portsmouth P	10
PRINTS.			
Merrimac W. Pink	13 c	Garner Fancy	10½c
Merrimac D. Fancy	11	Amoskeag Fancy	9½
Cocheco Fancy	11	Mourning	10½@11
Dunnell Fancy	11	Shirting	10 @10½
Richmond Fancy	11	Mallory Pink	11½
American Fancy	11	Mallory Purple	11
Sprague Fancy	11	Manchester	11
Gloucester	11	Wamsutta Fancy	8
GINGHAMS.			
Renfrew	14 c	Amoskeag	14 c
Lancaster	14	Glasgow	12½
Bates	14	Hartford	12½
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag satteens	14½c	Rockport	12½c
Pequot satteens	13½	Columbian	11½
Laconia	13	Indian Orchard	12
CAMBRICS.			
Garner Flat	7½c	Slater's Paper	9
Washington	7½	Manville Paper	9
High colors, 1 cent extra.			
BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Lonsdale cambric	22 c	Blackstone, AA	14½c
Lyman do	21	Cabot	14½
New York Mills	19	Dwight Star	15
Wamsutta	19	Western Product	14
Pride of the West	20	Harris	14
Langden, GB	19	Gold Medal	12½
Fruit of the Loom	16½	Social, L	11½
Lonsdale	16	Green, H	9½
Androscoggin, L	16	Green, G	10½
Hill	15½		
Auburn, A	15		
TICKS.			
Minnehaha, 4-4	32½c	Methuen, AA	22½c
Minnehaha, 7-8	27½	Willow Brook, No. 1	22½
Amoskeag, ACA	29	Portland, AAA	25
Amoskeag, A	23	York, 32-inch	25
Amoskeag, B	20	York, 30-inch	21½
Amoskeag, C	18	Pacific	15
Amoskeag, D	16	Swift River	12½
DENIMS.			
York Blue	25 c	Warren, AXA	23 c
Amoskeak	25	Warren, BB	21
Columbian	24	Warren, CC	17½
Otis, AXA	23	Haymaker	14½
Otis, BB	21	Boston	12½
Otis, CC	17½		
STRIPES.			
Minnehaha, 6-3	23½c	Whittenton, A	16 c
Amoskeag, 6-3	17	Whittenton, C	12½
Amoskeag, 3-3	16	American, 6-3	13½
Uncasville, A	14	American, 3-3	12½
CARPET WARP.			
Standard white	37 c	Peerless	37½c
Rockford, GGG	35	Bee Hive, colored	35
Reaper City	34		
THREADS.			
J. & P. Coates'	72 c	John Clark, Jr. & Co.	72 c
Clark's "O. N. T."	72	Willimantic	50
J. Clark & Co.'s C.S.I.	70	Green & Daniels'	45
CARPETINGS.			
Tapestry Brussels.			
Bright's	$1.25	Higgins	$1.30
Crossley's	1.35@1.45	Roxbury	1.32½
Three-Ply.			
Hartford, extra	$1.42½	Lowell	$1.40
Hartford, Im.	1.35@1.45	Smith & Sanford's	1.40
Ingrains.			
Smith's tapestry	$1.25	Lowell extra	$1.15
Hartford extra	1.10	Lowell superfine	1.00
Hartford med	.95	Common wool	65@75 c
Belgrade	.82½	Union	50@60
Hemp.			
Common plain	22½@27 c	Twilled and ex. pl'n	34 c
Matting.			
English cocoa, best	85 c	China matting 4-4	30 c
American common	55	China matting 5-4	35
American best	75	China matting 6-4	40
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	35	Red and wh. ch'k 9-4	45
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	40		

TERMS.

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 1 per cent off 10 days.

Domestic, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent off 60, 5 per cent off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s@29s. Wheat—Winter, 12s 6d; spring, 11s 9d@12s 5d; white, 12s 7d@12s 9d; club, 13s@13s 2d. Corn, 33s. Pork, 70s. Lard, 41s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7—Evening—Cotton strong; middling, 9@9½d; Orleans, 9½@9½d. Sales, 15,000 bales; American, 7,300 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales. Yarn and fabrics at Manchester firm, with upward tendency. Breadstuffs dull. California white wheat average quality, 12s 6d@12s 9d; club do, 13s@13s 3d; red Western spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; red winter, 12s@12 4d. Flour, 28s@29s. Corn, 33s. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 33,000 quarters, of which 24,000 were American. Receipts of corn for the same time, 9,000; American, 2,000. Cheese, 61s 6d. Cumband middles, 38s 6d. Short-ribs, 41s.

LONDON, Oct. 7—5 p. m.—The weather throughout England to-day is wet. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4¼ per cent, or ¾ below the bank rate. The demand for discount in the open market is heavy, and at the Bank moderate. Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank on balance to-day, £115,000. Consuls for money, 92¼@92½; on account, 92¾. Bonds—5-20s of '65, 96; do of '67, 96; 10-40s, 91½; new 5s, 92; Erie, 41.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 7.—Five-twenties of '62, 96.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Rentes 58f 25c.

The Live-Stock Markets.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,377 head, total for the week, 2,856 head. The market is dull and slow, buyers and sellers being ¼@½c apart. The quality of stock is good, but there are not sufficient sales to make a quotable market. Sales: 85 Illinois steers, averaging 1,259@1,443 lbs, at $5.75@6.00; 38 Michigan steers, 1,092@1,162 lbs, at $4.25@4.70; 53 Indiana steers, 1,045@1,344 lbs, at $5.37½@5.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 5,400 head, total for the week, 6,200 head. The market was not fairly open.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,200 head, total for week, 11,000 head. This market is moderately active, at ¼@½c decline from last week's closing prices. Sales, 2,500 Illinois and Ohio hogs, 185@230 lbs, at $4.90@5.00.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 7.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 133 cars. Best, $5.80@6.00; medium, $5.25@5.50; common, $4.50@5.00; stockers, $3.30@4.00; bulls, $2.50@2.75.

HOGS—Arrivals, 34½ cars. Best, $5.30; medium, $5.20.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 26 cars. Best, $5.25; medium, $5.00.

WATERTOWN, MASS.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Oct. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts, 999. The general run of trade is improved. Prices ruled ½c higher on most grades, but for slim lots there was not much difference from quoted prices. Sales: Choice, $10.00@10.25; extra, $9.50@9.75; first quality, $8.00; second, $6.00@7.50; third, $4.00@5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 6,738, which is 1,500 less than last week. Prices advanced 1c per lb. Sales in lots, $2.75@4.00 each; extra, $4.50@5.50; spring lambs, 5@6½c per lb.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—There was a slow trade movement with agents, but the jobbing distribution continues fairly satisfactory. Heavy standard and fine brown cottons, bleached shirtings, and cotton flannels were selling freely at firm prices. Corset jeans are quiet. Rolled jaconets move slowly, but are firm. Prints are more active. Ginghams quick, but steady. Worsted dress fabrics and printed reps in fair demand. Clothing woolens quiet, but flannels and blankets in fair request.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 7.—The crude market opened this morning a little firmer, with sales at $1.12½, and closed firm, with bids at $1.10, but more buyers than sellers. We think the advance only temporary. Refined—Market quiet and quoted at 18c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—COTTON—In moderate demand and firm; middling upland, 18½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active, but prices unchanged; receipts, 11,000 brls. Rye flour a shade easier at $4.75@5.90. Corn-meal unchanged. Wheat, low grades higher with fair demand; receipts, 273,000 bu; No. 3 spring, Chicago spring, $1.35@1.37½; No. 2 do, $1.39@1.42; No. 1 Chicago, $1.44; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.44@1.45; No. do, $1.45½@1.47; Iowa spring, $1.38@1.41; Northwestern, $1.41@1.43; common white Western, $1.50; very choice, $1.80; No. 2 Minnesota, $1.40; winter red Western, $1.60@1.61; Rye unchanged. Barley scarce and firm; common Western, $1.50. Malt firm. Corn scarcely so firm; prices unchanged; receipts, 62,000 bu. Oats scarce and firmer; receipts, 24,000 bu; old mixed Western, 52@52c; new do afloat, 53@53½c; white, do, 57@60c.

EGGS—Dull; Western, 26@28½c.

HAY AND HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 20@22c. Sugar dull and heavy; fair to good refining, 7½@8c. Molasses and rice dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Firm; crude, 5½@5½c; refined, 17½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 40½@41c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; new mess, $17.00@17.25. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats quiet; Western hams, 10½@11c. Middles steady; long clear, 9c; short clear, for December to January, 7½c. Lard weak; old Western steam, 8½@8½c; kettle, 9c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

CHEESE—In good demand and firmer; fair to prime, 13@13½c.

WHISKY—Lower, at $1.01@1.02.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat inactive and entirely nominal. Corn dull and heavy; 19,000 bu at 53c for high mixed; 52c for sample. Oats neglected. Rye without inquiry. Barley in fair request; market bare.

FREIGHTS—Firm; 12c for wheat; 11c for corn, and 7½c for oats.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; amber Michigan, $1.39, cash and seller October; No. 1 red, $1.45; No. 2 red, $1.37½@1.38, cash; $1.42 seller November. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats higher; No. 1, 41@42½c; No. 2, 40c.

FREIGHTS—Dull. To Buffalo, 3½@4c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 900 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Oct. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.60; No. 1, $1.55@1.56; No. 2, $1.45. Corn steady at 52c. Oats in good demand at 43½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn scarce and firmer; white mixed, 75c; yellow, 75c; white, 80c. Oats firm at 54@55c.

COTTON—In good demand; sales, 2,400 bales; prices unchanged. Receipts, 2,995 bales; no exports; stock, 28,398 bales.

MONETARY—Gold, 117@119 for certified checks. Sterling, 117@118 for bills lading. Sight nothing doing. Currency 4 per cent premium for certified checks.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat stronger, but inactive; No. 2 red winter in demand at $1.53@1.54; No. 3, $1.35. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 43@43½c, regular; 44½@45c seller November. Oats lower; No. 2, 34½@35c, on east track; 35@36c, in elevator; 35c, October. Barley active and higher for choice spring, with sales at $1.40@1.50. Rye dull and unchanged; No. 2, 63@66c.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened dull; closed active; sales at $15.00@15.25. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon steady; shoulders, 8½@8½c; clear rib, 9@9½c; clear, 9½@9½c, for jobbing lots. Lard quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm, at 95c.

CATTLE—In good local demand and prices firm; fair to choice native steers, 4@5½c; Texan and Indian, 1½@4½c.

HOGS—Higher at $4.10@4.55.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand; State, Ohio, and Indiana extra, $7.75@8.50. Wheat dull; red, $1.55@1.56; amber, $1.60@1.65. Rye—State and Western, 90@91c. Corn active; yellow, 69@70c; Western mixed, 68c. Oats firm; white, 54@55c; mixed, 49@50c.

WHISKY—$1.07.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1, $1.14; No. 2, $1.10½ spot; $1.10½ seller last half October; $1.09½ November. Oats firm; No. 2, 31c. Corn steady; No. 2, 44c. Rye firm; No. 1, 68c. Barley firm; No. 2, $1.30.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8½c; to Oswego, 14½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 98,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 183,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet at $6.90@7.00. Wheat steady at $1.40. Corn quiet at 53@54c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet at 38@43c. Barley firm.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork steady; sales at $15.00. Lard firm; jobbing sales at 8c; kettle, 8½c. Bulk meats quiet and inactive; shoulders, 7½@7½c; sides held: clear rib, 8c; clear, 8½@8½c. Bacon in fair jobbing demand, at unchanged prices.

WHISKY—Sales at 90@91c, currency.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat and corn nominally unchanged. Oats firmer, and nominally better; State held at: No. 1, 44c; No. 2, 42c.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged; spot oil scarce.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED..........Oct. 7.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr Denmark, Jackson Pier, wood.
Schr Mary Booth, Willard's Pier, railroad ties.
Prop Scotia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Missouri, Duluth, sundries.
Prop Empire State, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ida, Muskegon, lumber.

CLEARED..........Oct. 7.

Schr John Kilderhause, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn.
Steam-barge Lothair, Kingston, 16,855 bu wheat, 300 brls flour.
Prop India, Buffalo, 500 pigs lead.
Schr Annie Mulvey, Perry Sound, 13,000 bu oats, 2,000 bu corn, 170 brls pork, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Groton, Buffalo, 22,100 bu wheat.
Schr Enterprise, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr M. C. Cameron, Kingston, 20,267 bu wheat.
Schr A. M. Bears, LeBedenoc, sundries.
Schr F. L. Danforth, Buffalo, 46,059 bu corn.
Schr Barbarian, Buffalo, 19,303 bu corn.
Schr L. J. Farwell, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr George C. Finney, Cape Vincent, 19,300 bu corn.
Schr Champion, Buffalo, 36,500 bu corn.
Schr L. Brown, Black Rock, 14,200 bu wheat.
Schr J. M. Hill, Manistee, 500 bu oats.
Schr Alice Richards, Buffalo, 18,521 bu wheat.
Schr Japan, Ford River, sundries.
Schr H. C. Hag, Portage Lake, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, groceries.
Prop Ocean, Montreal, 16,350 bu wheat.
Schr Antelope, Kingston, 18,604 bu wheat.
Schr H. P. Baldwin, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn.
Schr Alice, Cleveland, 19,600 bu corn.
Schr M. B. Hall, Collingwood, 16,271 bu corn.
Schr Evaline, Buffalo, 14,800 bu wheat.
Schr Helvetia, Buffalo, 55,000 bu corn.
Schr Laura, Kingston, 21,162 bu wheat.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Schr E. P. Royce, Escanaba, 170 bu corn, 6 brls oil, and sundries.
Schr Hubbard, Buffalo, 15,500 bu wheat.
Schr Geo. L. Wrenn, Buffalo, 14,620 bu corn.
Schr J. H. Hartsell, Buffalo, 15,670 bu wheat.
Schr Jane McLeod, Goodrich, 13,986 bu corn.
Schr Marguerette, Kingston, 22,351 bu wheat.
Schr B. C. Crawford, Collingwood, 19,192 bu corn.
Schr Trinidad, Kingston, 18,300 bu wheat.
Schr O. M. Bond, Kingston, 18,700 bu wheat.
Schr City of Manitowoc, Buffalo, 21,280 bu wheat.
Stmr Annie Young, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn, 10,000 bu oats, 500 brls flour, 500 pigs lead, 1,000 tierces lard.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, 29,042 bu corn, 10,000 bu barley, 300 brls flour, 946 bags flax seed, 800 sacks oil cake, and sundries.
Schr Reuben Dowd, Buffalo, 22,500 bu wheat.
Schr Cecelia, Kingston, 16,917 bu wheat.

Lake Freights.

Freights were moderately active, but closed rather dull. The offerings were large. Charters were made for wheat to Buffalo at 8½@9c, and 8c for corn, and 15c for wheat to Kingston. Charters were: To Buffalo—Schrs G. L. Wrenn, Milan, A. L. Andrews, and Enterprise, corn at 8c; schr R. Doud, wheat at 9c; schrs Evaline and Hubbard, wheat on owner's account; prop Empire State, corn through, and prop Dean Richmond, corn through and barley at 8c. To Kingston—Schr O. M. Bond, wheat at 15c, and one not named, wheat, on private terms. To Ogdensburgh—Schrs C. G. Mixer and Montgomery, corn at 15½c. Total, thirteen; capacity equal to 93,000 bu wheat, 175,000 bu corn, and 10,000 bu barley.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Oct. 7.—The depression of business on the river and canal still continues. There were no arrivals by the river yesterday, and the only arrival to-day was the canalboat Champion, from Peru, with oats and rags for Chicago.

The prop Illinois departed yesterday, towing the canalboat Arabia, with rough stone for the Henry dam. Nothing departed to-day.

The canalboat Arabia passed into the canal yesterday, with oats and rags for Chicago. Nothing passed out yesterday. The Gypsey Queen, light, for Henry; the Metropolis, light, for Chillicothe; and the Arabia from the Sag, with rough stone for the Henry Dam passed out to-day.

Six boats have been lying here for a number of days awaiting loading, and a number at Peru.

There are 8 feet and 7 inches of water on the mitre-sill of Lock No. 15. No report of the stage of water below.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Oct. 7—1 p. m.—ARRIVED—Montauk, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Barge No. 2, LaSalle, 150 tons coal; Wave, Morris, 5,500 bu corn; Georgia, Seneca, 6,400 bu corn; Thunderbolt, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Eclipse, Lemont, 85 yds stone; George Judd, Lemont, 75 yds stone; Advance, Lemont, 85 yds stone; Col. Manning, Lemont, 93 yds stone; J. A. Wells, Lemont, 55 yds stone; C. W. Walker, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Henrietta Walker, Lemont, 69 yds stone; Florence Boyer, Lemont, 89 yds stone; H. S. Carpenter, Sag, 89 yds stone.

CLEARED—Prop King Brothers, Wilmington, 12,966 ft lumber, 90 m shingles, 14,650 lath; Polar Star, Wilmington, 77,368 ft lumber; Prop Wasp, Summit.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Oct. 7—Evening.—ARRIVED—Reliance, Willow Springs, 89 yds stone; prop Wasp, Summit, 35 yds stone; prop Novelty, Ottawa, 10,600 bu corn; Industry, Norris, 6,000 bu corn; Norway, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn; Midgie, Marseilles, 5,900 bu corn.

CLEARED—Cayuga, Lockport, 1,000 m shingles; Lilly Morris, 72,018 ft lumber, 100 m shingles; Monarch, Lockport, 100 brls salt, 3,000 lbs sundries; John Carter, LaSalle, 86,359 ft lumber; Orion, Marseilles, 100 m shingles; Brilliant, Morris, 75,100 ft lumber, 50 m shingles; Harry, Willow Springs, 50,877 ft lumber.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 7.—PASSED DOWN—Props Tecumseh, Arctic, J. H. Owen, Mineral Rock, and barges; barks British Lion, J. G. Martin, Favorite, Tanner, Monitor; schrs St. Lawrence, Sam Cook, H. C. Winslow, D. Stewart, George Steel, M. Copely, Ontario, Nevada, J. Wade, Delaware, Nimrod, J. Paige, Lucerne, Pathfinder, Jura, J. F. Card, J. C. King, E. Hutchinson, Sasco, Valentine, J. Willard, G. H. Warmington.

PASSED UP—Props St. Paul, Sheridan, Pringle and barges; schrs H. Johnson, C. Crawford, Camden, Morell, C. Parker, Oak Leaf, Reed Case, Guiding Star, Magill, Josephine.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 7—Evening.—PASSED DOWN—Prop St. Joseph; bark Sunnyside; schrs Amoskeag, Reindeer, Idaho, Skylark.

PASSED UP—Prop Atlantic; schrs Sweden, Denmark, Southwest, Magellan.

WIND—Southwest.

Port of Escanaba.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 7.—ARRIVED, Oct. 4.—Barges J. H. Owen, Milwaukee; schrs Fayette, Brown, S. S. Osborn.

CLEARED, Oct. 4.—Libbie Nau, Green Bay, 420; J. H. Owen, Wyandotte, 763; Nell, Wyandotte, 798; Sunnyside, Erie, 912.

Nothing done on the 5th.

ARRIVED, Oct. 6.—Barges S. C. Baldwin, A. L. Potter, Mary Jarreski; M. R. Warner, J. B. Kitchen, Forest City, William McGregor, Neptune; schr Sunrise; scow Blue Bell.

CLEARED, Oct. 6.—Blue Bell, Green Bay, 136; Neptune, Green Bay, 247; Sunrise, Cleveland, 793; S. J. Tilden, Cleveland, 1,067; J. B. Kitchen, Fayette, 557.

DRESS GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

West Madison and Peoria-sts.

Interesting Pricess

ON

DRESS GOODS

AND

SILKS.

Good colored Alpacas, newest fall shades, at 25 cts. a yard, worth 38 cts.
Colored Poplin Alpacas, 40 cts., worth 60.
A nice line of Serges, choice new shades, at 37½, 40, and 50 cts.
All-Wool Serges and Diagonals, latest shades, at 20 to 35 cts. a yard below regular prices.
Good All-Wool Empress Cloths, 50 cts. a yard.
Fine All-Wool Cashmeres at 50 cts., worth 85 cts., a great bargain.
A lot of genuine Lyons Roll Poplins, $1.25 quality, for 75 cts. a yard.
Special Bargains in French Merinos.
A good Black Alpaca at 25 cts. a yard.
Black Alpacas at 45 and 50 cts., usual 60 and 65 cent qualities.
The largest and cheapest stock of Black Cashmeres and Drap d'Etes in the city.
All the latest and most desirable Mourning Fabrics in large assortment.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BL'K SILKS.

Bl'k Gros Grains at $1.10, $1.15, $1.25, $1.40, $1.50, $1.60, $1.75, $1.85, $2.00, and $2.25, much under value.
Bl'k Drap d'Lyons at $1.35, $1.80, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, and $3.50.
Bl'k Cashmere de Soie at $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, and $5.00.
Bl'k Gros d'Rhines at $1.00, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, and $2.25.
A few Fancy Silks at great reductions, to close out.
The cheapest Bl'k Trimming Velvets in the country, at $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, $3.50, $3.75, $4.00, $4.50, and $5.00.
All-Silk Lyons Cloak Velvets at $10.50—a bargain.

OPENING.

NOTICE!

We shall open our new Retail Store, State and Washington-sts., for Business, on Thursday, Oct. 9, at 10 o'clock a. m.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

LADIES' CLOAKS.

OPENING!

Of the latest "Fall Styles" in our new Cloak Rooms

TO-DAY!

To which our customers and the general public are cordially invited.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

106, 108, 110

STATE-ST.

60 & 62 Washington-st.

TRUSSES.

Rupture.

The evil effects of misfitting trusses are seen every day. The long experience of Marsh & Bowles, 165 East Washington-st., enables them to guarantee ease, comfort, and cures with every instrument they fit, making also a specialty in bow legs, club feet, spinal curvature, weak ankles, &c. They claim to excel all others in this branch. Importers and manufacturers of elastic stockings, suspensory bandages, shoulder-braces, crutches, &c.

☞ A competent female to wait upon ladies.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore known under the name of C. W. CHURCH & CO. is this day dissolved. C. W. Church is alone authorized to receipt for and in the name of the old firm.
C. W. CHURCH.
HENRY CADY.
Chicago, Oct. 3, 1873.

WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

VIENNA PREMIUMS.

THE WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED THE GRAND PRIZE MEDAL And Medal of Honor FOR THE Best Sewing Machine, THE BEST MADE SEWING MACHINES, AND THREE Co-Operative Medals FOR The Best Made Set of Harness, The Best Made Side Saddle, The Best Boot and Shoe Work, And the Best Samples of Cloth Sewing.

No other Sewing Machines received Premiums on their Merits, which we will prove by evidence at our Office, and that all reports relating to the contrary are false.

Machines Sold on Easy Monthly Payments

SALESROOM:

197 STATE-ST. and 378 WEST MADISON-ST., CHICAGO.

KEARNEY'S BUCHU.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

The only known remedy for

Bright's Disease,

And a Positive Remedy for

GOUT, GRAVEL, STRICTURES, DIABETES, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, DROPSY,

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the

BLADDER AND KIDNEYS,

Spermatorrhœa, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate Gland,

STONE IN THE BLADDER,

Calculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit, and Mucus, or Milky Discharges.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Positively and permanently cures all Diseases or Affections of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS,

Existing in Men, Women, and Children,

NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.

Depot, No. 104 Duane-st., New York.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

CLOTHING.

WE ARE NOW

Showing the largest stock of

MEN'S & BOY'S FINE OVERCOATS

Ever brought to this city. The Ulster, Glengarry, and other late styles, all our own manufacture. Our

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT

Is well stocked with the latest importations in Coatings, Suitings, &c., to make to order. Prices reasonable. Style and workmanship warranted.

Men's and Boys' Underwear, Hosiery, Shirts, and Neckwear.

WILDE, BLUETT & CO., CORNER State and Madison-sts.

FURNITURE.

THE THAYER & TOBEY FURNITURE CO.

Have an unusually large and attractive stock of

Superior Furniture,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CORNER STATE & ADAMS-STS.

VELVET RIBBONS.

Black Velvet Ribbons, Eagle A. S. Brand.

PASSAVANT & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, 222 & 224 Church-st., N. Y.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7.

The aspects of financial affairs in this market are certainly improving. The banks are getting back to a settled plan of business, though in some respects it is different from the old routine of practice before the panic. The main points of difference between now and then are, that they are discounting less in proportion to the increase of their deposits in the last week; that they are gradually diminishing the amount of their outstanding loans, and that they all seem disposed not to allow any accumulation of balances to their credit in New York.

The contraction of loans has, as mentioned in our article of yesterday, already been very large. But it is subject matter for congratulation that, according to the testimony of the banks, the mercantile class of borrowers are paying up promptly, and that fewer renewals are asked for than was anticipated even by the banks. The fact is that merchants in all regular lines of business in Chicago (except the grain trade) do business more largely on their own capital than in most other cities, and are therefore better able to pay up. The grain trade is only a kind of brokerage business. The readily-marketable character of grain as compared with dry goods is the feature that makes less capital necessary on the part of the grain-dealer. His commodity is more like cash itself, and carries its own security with it, so that the ordinary facilities afforded by banks are less necessary to the grain trade than any other department of our commerce. In fact the grain trade could be carried on without the banks. The latter are after all only collecting agents for the grain shippers. Of course the banks greatly facilitate the movement of the grain, but it would go forward anyhow—though at a slower rate—even if the banks made no advances on cargoes.

The manufacturing interest is the one that is now suffering the most not only in this vicinity but in all parts of the United States. During the last few years manufacturers have got in the habit of relying on the banks for aid in carrying on their business, to a greater extent than any other department of commerce or industry. They not only sell their goods on longer time than the merchants, but they require large advances to buy raw materials and to pay their hands while the materials are being worked up. The grain trade has already recovered from the panic, but the manufacturing business will feel its effects for some time yet. It is for this reason that the disorganization of business is worse in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and St. Louis than it is in New York or Chicago. Business here is simply dull, while in the manufacturing cities a large part of it has stopped. The financial machinery of the manufacturing interest is more complicated, and it takes a little longer to set it in motion again. The great point, however, in the revival of business in any of these departments of trade is, that there has been no loss of property. There is just as much property now as there was a month ago, when everything looked so flourishing, and there is no reason why the superstructure of credit built on this property should not be as large three months hence as it was one month ago.

The banks in this city were taking bankers' sight exchange on New York to-day at from par to one-half of 1 per cent discount. Some banks take it at par from their customers, and sell to other customers at par, as long as they can sell about as much as they are obliged to take, but other banks, that get more from their customers than they can sell over the counter, take it at ⅛ per cent discount to pay for turning it into currency in New York. The net result of this policy is that the banks here do not accumulate any balance in the New York banks. All the exchange, over and above what their customers require to pay New York debts through the New York banks, is turned into currency and brought West. It is possible that the decrease in the shipments of grain may soon be so large as to make a premium for New York exchange that will overcome the discount on New York certified checks. In this case, currency would flow back to New York and eventually find its way into the New York banks. In short, the West has the New York debts to pay, and must either send the grain or the currency.

New York advices to-day make special mention of the active export movement of grain, petroleum, and other products. In the present condition of our foreign trade, this indicates the probability of increased shipments of specie from Europe to this country. Under these circumstances the natural tendency of the price of gold would be to decline during the rest of this fall, but the Treasury policy of putting out more greenbacks to pay the expenses of the Government ($3,000,000 of the $44,000,000 reserve having already been issued) has the reverse effect, and is for the present sustaining the premium on gold over greenbacks. The situation may be briefly stated as follows: The European demand for our abundant crops is making the country so rich that, notwithstanding the panic has obliged the Government to increase its outstanding debts by $3,000,000, the value of its notes is increasing.

LOCAL RATES FOR BONDS.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	113¼@114¼	115¼@115⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '62	106⅛@107⅛	108⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '64	107⅛@108⅛	109⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '65	109⅜@110⅜	111⅜@111⅞
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	111⅛@112⅛	113⅛@113⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '67, January and July	113⅜@114⅜	115⅜@115⅞
U. S. 5-20s of '68, January and July	112⅛@113⅛	114⅛
10-40s ex. int.	107⅛@108⅛	109⅛
U. S. 5s (new issue)	106 @107	108⅛
U. S. currency 6s	109⅜@110⅜	111⅜@111⅞
Gold (full weight)	108 @108⅛	110⅛
Gold coupons	....	110⅛
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	....	107⅛@108⅛
Chicago City 7s	....	99 and int.
Cook County 7s	....	99 and int.
Town, county, and city 10 ℔ cent bonds		95 @ 97⅛

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The general situation in Wall street to-day was marked by a decrease in the volume of business, and less buoyancy than yesterday. On the Stock Exchange lower values prevailed, under a disposition on the part of some, who bought stocks for cash at low prices during the panic to realize the profits offered by the recent sharp advance. Late in the day, rumors of mercantile failures had an unsettling effect, although only one failure was positively reported, and that in the sugar trade.

Money was easy early in the day, at 7 per cent currency to gold interest, but afterwards advanced to 1-16@¼ per diem, and finally closed at 6@7 per cent. Greenbacks were higher, and in demand for shipment to the interior. The premium ranged from ¾ to 1¼ per cent. The legal-tender in circulation this afternoon is $316,000 larger than yesterday.

Foreign exchange was heavy and lower. Asking rates were reduced to 107¼ and 108½. At the close, quotations for actual business were 107 for sixty days, 108 for sight, and 108¼ for transfers. Customs receipts to-day, $297,000.

Gold was rather firmer in tone, but dealings were not large,—all sales were at 110⅛ to 110¼, closing at the former quotation.

Loans were from 2 to 6 per cent, and flat for carrying. The clearings were $21,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $61,000.

Governments closed buoyant at the highest figures of the day. There was an active demand from the savings banks, and some large transactions were reported. The greatest activity was in new 5's and currency 6's. State bonds were quiet and firm.

Stocks were dull until after the first call, when a selling movement in the Vanderbilt specialties was observed, and nearly the whole list felt the effect of it. Lake Shore, Western Union, New York Central, and Rock Island went off from 1 to 2 per cent. At the close, the lowest prices of the day were current, the market being unsettled by the reports alluded to above.

Secretary of the Treasury Richardson, ex-Secretary McCulloch, and Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse were in close conference at the Sub-Treasury in this city this afternoon.

Sterling, 107¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	115¾	Coupons, '67	115⅞
Coupons, '62	109	Coupons, '68	114⅞
Coupons, '64	110	10-40s	109⅞
Coupons, '65	111	Currency 6s	111⅞
Coupons, '65 (new)	113⅛	New 5s	107⅞

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	89	Virginias, old	36
Tennessees, old	74⅜	North Carolinas, old	22
Tennessees, new	74	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	40		

STOCKS.

Canton	70	St. Paul pfd	58⅜
Western Union	68⅜	Wabash	46
Quicksilver	...	Wabash pfd	no bid
Adams Express	93	Ft. Wayne	86⅜
Wells Fargo	67	Terre Haute	15
American Express	57	Terre Haute pfd	23
United States Ex	57	Chicago & Alton	90
Pacific Mail	34⅜	Chicago & Alton pfd	95
New York Central	93	Ohio & Mississippi	28⅜
Erie	47⅞	C., C. & C.	74
Erie pfd	69⅜	C., B. & Q.	90
Harlem	114	Lake Shore	74⅜
Harlem pfd	119	Indiana Central	25
Michigan Central	78	Illinois Central	99
Pittsburgh	82	Union Pacific bonds	70⅜
Northwestern	44⅜	Union Pacific stock	75
Northwestern pfd	69⅜	Central Pacific	93
Rock Island	94	Del., Lack. & West'n	91
N. J. Central	93	B., H. & Erie	1⅜
St. Paul	33⅜		

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	6,463	5,635	3,012	3,485
Wheat, bu	100,980	142,260	145,175	131,703
Corn, bu	133,195	168,022	320,718	90,653
Oats, bu	54,916	42,430	38,948	74,320
Rye, bu	4,198	4,864	750	360
Barley, bu	39,756	63,700	14,768	14,027
Grass seed, lbs	54,760	48,495	28,900	7,180
Flax seed, lbs	251,200	403,008	19,500	259,350
Broom-corn, lbs	29,520	49,000	1,930	11,879
Cured meats, lbs	36,800	21,950	43,000	135,220
Beef, brls	.....	.....	10	217
Pork, brls	.....	.....	390	30
Lard, lbs	35,160	7,610	44,328	20,055
Tallow, lbs	5,500	26,410	69,027	600
Butter, lbs	67,596	80,300	22,993	82,553
Live hogs, No.	6,375	4,677	5,544	4,985
Cattle, No.	2,604	2,454	1,596	1,575
Sheep, No.	431	597	.....	190
Hides, lbs	39,648	131,845	247,500	43,930
Highwines, brls	148	122	80	156
Wool, lbs	213,360	49,150	106,593	47,600
Potatoes, bu	1,889	9,897	1,420	87
Lumber, m feet	10,289	6,848	2,741	1,250
Shingles, m	1,729	3,430	1,459	2,214
Lath, m	474	1,203	181	236
Salt, brls	8,000	260	1,769	1,730

Withdrawn from store on yesterday for city consumption: 1,400 bu wheat; 2,950 bu corn; 2,494 bu oats; 470 bu rye; 1,078 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 310 cars wheat; 234 cars corn; 6,000 bu high mixed do, and 27,900 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 32 cars oats; 7,500 bu No. 2 do by canal; 5 cars rye; 40 cars barley. Total (621 cars), 275,000 bu.

A proposition was submitted to the Board of Trade to-day, to be acted upon after the usual notice, the effect of which will be to limit the hours of trading to the time between 10 and 4 o'clock on ordinary days, and 10 to 3 on Saturdays. The hours on ordinary days are now 9 to 5. A great many members of the Board believe that it would be a good thing to cut down the time, especially in the winter season, and the proposition will undoubtedly call out a strong vote in its favor.

The leading produce markets were rather less active to-day than the average, some of them being relatively dull and easier; though on the general average prices were about the same as yesterday. Buyers were rather less willing to pay former prices, except on oats and barley, the impression being that present quotations can scarcely be sustained on wheat, and probably not on corn. The great point made by purchasers was that receipts will increase to a large daily volume with the rapid resumption of business confidence, and that freights will advance with the near approach of the end of the season of navigation, thus tending to reduce quotations here at both ends of the price scale; while the augment of our stocks in store will make the load heavier to carry, especially as some of the heaviest long operators must soon withdraw their capital for investment in the packing process and in provisions. Of course, these are all bear arguments, but they are entitled to a hearing, though partly overdrawn, as they formed a part of the raison d'etre to-day.

The receipts of grain to-day were larger than the recent average, and several of our commission merchants received advices that heavy shipments are on the way, giving a full resumption of the produce movement towards our city. Drafts are now honored as usual by many of our commission firms, but some shippers in the country insist on having the currency forwarded to them by express, which was done in a few cases to-day. Buyers for shipment had plenty of ready money on the floor of the Exchange, in addition to the bank accounts of several shippers whose checks are as good as the gold, but some of them held off, for the reasons already stated, though the shipping movement was of a moderately liberal character. The situation simply exhibited a slight reaction from the buying excitement that followed the panic, as might have been expected. There was nothing to indicate that our relations with both West and East are not working round towards a full swing of business. Indeed, our shipments have been much larger recently than they could have been but for the panic, and it is but natural to expect a slight falling off from the unusual activity of the past week.

There was a good degree of activity in the dry goods market, the orders from local as well as interior dealers still showing a steady increase, both in number and in the amounts called for. Prices were reported steady, and generally firm. The situation of the grocery market was without important change. Business continues to increase in volume, and the aggregate of to-day's sales will compare favorable with any day of the week immediately preceding the "panic." In values the only change noted was a reduction of an ⅛c in sugars. Sugars, rice, syrups, molasses, soaps, and most other articles in the list were firm. Butter met with a good local and shipping demand at quite as good prices as prevailed yesterday, 15@22c being paid for common to good grades, and 26@28c for choice. Cheese sold to a fair extent at firm and unchanged prices. Nothing new was developed in the coal, bagging, and hay markets. Fish were quoted firm, with a good demand existing. There was increased activity in the dried fruit market, and a better, firmer feeling prevailed all around. Prices underwent no decided change. Hides were more active and firmer. Leather was quiet and steady. The pig iron trade continues extremely dull, and quotations were lowered $1.00@2.00 per ton on Scotch and domestic. In the oil market fair activity was noted in carbon, lard, and linseed, while other descriptions ruled quiet. The tendency in carbon is strongly upward, the price having recently advanced ½@1c at the East. Paints, tobacco, and wood remain quiet as previously quoted.

There was an improvement in the demand for cargo lumber to-day, there being a good attendance of country dealers, who were fully prepared to purchase, and pay the cash. Prices were unchanged, but strong, and there is a decidedly better feeling all around. At the yards, trade is fair and increasing, and prices are steadier. In the market for metals, iron, and nails, there was no specially new feature. Business is all the while improving, and, as far as metals and nails are concerned, merchants report their business satisfactorily active and prices steady. Cooperage remains quiet, but firm, and choice-made work would perhaps bring a trifle more than the quoted prices. The only change in drugs and chemicals is an advance of 25c in iodine; aside from this prices are steady, and trade is fairly active. Hops were a little more active, but the demand is generally restricted to small lots. Wool and broom-corn were quiet and nominal. There was more activity in the seed market to-day than for some time past, though the business transacted was moderate, and at previous prices. Timothy seed closed firm at $2.50@2.60 for prime. In green fruits there was only a moderate amount of trading. Lemons and cranberries are firm, but apples, pears, peaches, and grapes were selling at a wide range of prices. Poultry was in better local request and firmer; also eggs, strictly fresh receipts of the latter, selling at 20c. Game was in large supply and moderate request.

Highwines were in active request, and again advanced 1c per gallon, to 93c, at which price the market closed firm. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 93c, and 100 brls at 92c. New York was reported lower, at $1.02, but this still leaves a margin of 9c per gallon for shipment, the cost of which is scarcely two-thirds of that figure. Hence, local strength, and but little offered at the advance. Alcohol sold in bond for export at 50c per gallon.

Lake freights were again active, though less so than yesterday, as shippers held off till late in the session in hopes of forcing a decline, as a great many vessels were understood to be on the market, but could not gain their point. Rates were steady at 8c for corn to Buffalo; 9c for wheat to do; and 15c for wheat to Kingston, during the session, but closed dull, with holders at those figures. A total of 13 charters was reported, which will carry out 93,000 bu wheat, 175,000 bu corn, and 10,000 bu barley.

Provisions were very quiet, with little change to note in prices. The increase in the receipts of hogs caused some operators to talk blue, as if they thought we are going to be overwhelmed before the animals are wanted; but holders were generally firm under the fact of light stocks, and no temptation to kill at present prices. Mess pork was firm for present delivery, but a shade easier for the future, as holders were rather more willing to name figures than they were yesterday. The same remarks apply to lard, though we make no change in quotations. Meats were steady. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, $14.90@15.00; do seller October, $14.75@15.00; do seller December, $13.40@13.50; seller January, $13.65@13.75. Lard, cash or seller October, 7⅝@7⅞c; summer do, 7¼@7⅜c. Lard, seller November, 7⅝@7¾c; seller December, 7⅝@7⅞c; do seller January, 7⅞@8c, do seller February, 8@8⅛c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9@10½c. Dry salted meats at 8@8¼c for short ribs; and 8⅛c for short clear. English meats, 8⅝c for short ribs; 8⅛@8⅜c for short clear, both boxed. Green hams (15 lbs) at 8c, asked, seller December. Short ribs, seller December, at 6¾@6⅞c, boxed; do short clear, 6⅞@7c; do shoulders, 4½@4⅝c. Bacon is quoted at 8⅛c for shoulders; 9⅛c for clear ribs; 9⅛c for short clear; and 12@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $6.25@8.50; extra mess do, $9.25@9.50; beef hams, $20.00@20.50. City tallow, 7⅛@7½c; grease quotable at 4½@6½c. Sales were reported of 25 brls mess pork at $15.00; 25 brls new do at $15.25; 350 tcs lard, seller November and December, at 7⅝c; 250 tcs do seller January at 8c; 20,000 lbs green hams for future delivery on private terms; 800 brls pigs' tongues, delivered during the packing season, at $10.00; 10,000 lbs bellies at 8c.

The following are the stocks of hog products on hand in this city on Oct. 1, 1873, as reported by the packers and warehousemen to the Secretary of the Pork-Packers' Association, as compared with Sept. 1 and Aug. 1, 1873:

	1873 Oct. 1.	Sept. 1.	Aug. 1.
Clear pork, brls	.....	10	10
Mess pork, new, brls	10,123	18,916	34,897
Mess pork, old, brls	6,200	8,964	13,200
Prime mess pork, brls	46	100	200
Lard, tcs	10,724	16,582	27,887
Sweet pickled hams, tcs	4,611	6,847	9,446
Sweet pickled hams, brls	.....	240	1,067
Bacon hams, pcs	10,300	24,500	57,100
Dry salted shoulders, lbs	40,000	474,293	983,225
Rough sides, lbs	.....	18,000	18,000
Long clear middles, lbs	.....	.....	50,000
Short clear middles, lbs	526,074	721,074	1,479,074
Short rib middles, lbs	935,520	1,940,750	2,780,750
Bellies, lbs	50,000	80,000	160,000
Grease, pkgs	375	1,362	2,055

All the meats held by the jobbing trade are included. Lard held for manufacturing purposes not included.

Flour was rather less active, though in good request at a shade below asking prices. The demand was chiefly for good spring extras at $5.50@5.75, and anything outside of that was slow sale. Holders were rather firm in their views, on account of light stocks, though assured by some buyers that the present demand is only temporary, and stimulated by the prospect of higher freights. Rye flour was steady and bran firmer. The first lot of buckwheat of the season sold readily at $9.00 per brl. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Magnolia) at $9.00; 150 brls do (Wis.) at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.25; 200 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $6.25; 200 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.75; 50 brls do at $5.50; 450 brls do at 5.25; 1,200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfine at $4.25; 82 brls do at $4.07; 70 brls do at $4.00; 100 brls rye at $4.75; 100 brls do at $4.62½; 75 brls do on private terms; 40 brls buckwheat at $9.00. Total, 3,117 brls. Bran was nominal at $11.25 on track.

Wheat was moderately active, and averaged nearly 1c lower, being dull, but firm during the great part of the session. The market was weakened early by a reported decline in Liverpool, where more liberal receipts, and the recent heavy shipments from this side of the Atlantic, was represented as having killed off speculative buying for the present. Added to this was the fact of larger receipts here, and the report that some parties who have recently bought liberally on Canadian account had received orders to ship no more by sail after to-day, as the usual time for clearing out the harbor at Montreal will be at hand by the expiration of the twenty days required for the passage by sail from Chicago. There was, however, a fair shipping demand, and prices were advanced 1c from the opening, and kept steady by the action of one or two local operators, who bid up the market against the Canadian purchasers. Hence, the market did not average so low as it otherwise would have done, and the strength in cash wheat stiffened the backbone of the option crowd to some extent, though there was not much demand for future delivery. It is worth noting that wheat has fully recovered itself, selling perhaps higher than it would have done at this date had there been no panic, with its subsequent attraction of currency to this market for the purchase of grain. Seller November opened at $1.06, advanced to $1.06⅛, declined to $1.05, and rose to $1.05⅛ at the close. Cash No. 2 spring opened at $1.07⅛, and advanced to $1.08⅛, at which price it closed firm. Seller the month sold at $1.06@1.07, and seller the year at $1.05. No. 1 spring was in fair request, closing at $1.11 for ordinary, and $1.12 for Northwestern. No. 3 spring closed at $1.03, and rejected do at 93@93½c. Receipts in the Hough and National Elevators were discriminated against to some extent, owing to the difficulty of making up cargoes in those houses, and the cost of going there for part of a load. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 1 spring at $1.11; 4,000 bu do at $1.10⅛; 800 bu do at $1.10; 800 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.12; 2,000 bu do at $1.11⅛; 5,200 bu do at $1.11; 7,200 bu do at $1.10⅛; 92,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.08⅛; 48,000 bu do at $1.08⅛; 33,000 bu do at $1.08; 6,400 bu do at $1.07⅞; 3,600 bu do at $1.07½; 5,000 bu do at $1.07⅛; 1,200 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.08⅛; 1,600 bu do at $1.08⅛; 11,700 bu No. 3 spring at $1.03; 16,400 bu do at $1.02½; 22,000 bu do at $1.02; 400 bu do at $1.01½; 800 bu do at $1.01; 3,200 bu rejected at 93½c; 1,600 bu do at 93c; 2,000 bu do at 92c. Total, 270,900 bu.

Corn was rather less active, and averaged about ⅛c lower, but was very steady at the decline, which brought out some rather free buying towards the close. Liverpool was quoted easier, for much the same reason as noted in the case of wheat, and our receipts, though not very large at present, show signs of increase to a much greater volume by rail within a few days. Hence buyers held off to some extent, though there was still a fair demand on New England account, and some for New York. It would seem that the recent demand is far from being exhausted, and it will probably take the shape of rail shipment during the winter to an extent that will keep down our stocks of corn within fair dimensions, while those of wheat accumulate. There was not the same confidence in a decline expressed to-day as two or three days ago, and hence there were fewer short sellers. Regular No. 2 corn, or seller the month, opened at 39⅛c, and declined to 38⅝c, closing firm at the inside. Seller November sold from 40⅜c early to 40⅛c, closing at 40⅛@40⅜c. Strictly fresh receipts, or high mixed, closed firm at 39⅛c. Rejected was quiet. Cash sales were reported of 41,600 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 39⅛c; 23,000 bu do at 39⅝c; 28,600 bu do at 39⅛c; 43,000 bu do at 39c; 20,000 bu No. 2 at 38⅝; 41,400 bu do at 38⅝c; 1,600 bu rejected at 37c; 800 bu do at 36⅝c; 2,400 bu do at 36⅛c; 6,000 bu high mixed at 40⅛c, afloat. Total, 208,400 bu.

Oats were rather less active than yesterday, but stronger, under a liberal demand, both for cash and the November option, averaging 1@1⅛c higher on the former, and ⅛c higher on the latter. New York was reported firm, at prices which make oats worth 36⅛@37c here, for shipment; hence it is no wonder that our market strengthened, as it would have done much earlier but for the fact that most of the currency sent here last week for grain was invested in wheat and corn. Cash No. 2 opened at 33c, advanced to 33⅛c, and closed with 33⅛c bid. Seller November sold at 33⅛@34c, closing at 33⅛c. Rejected was in fair request on local account. Cash sales were reported of 10,600 bu No. 2 at 33⅛c; 66,400 bu do at 33⅛c; 40,000 bu do at 33c; 600 bu rejected at 31c; 1,800 bu do at 30⅛c; 1,800 bu do at 30⅛c; 600 bu do at 30c; 1,200 bu No. 1 white at 35c. Total, 123,000 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady at the advance gained yesterday, at 65c for No. 2 in ordinary houses, with ⅛c premium paid for receipts in Armour, Dole & Co.'s, and a discrimination against those issued from the National, the Union, and Hough's. No. 1 was nominal at the same range. Sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 65⅛c; 2,400 bu do at 65c; 1,200 bu rejected at 60c; and 400 bu by sample at 67½c. Total, 4,400 bu.

Barley was more active, and 2@3c higher, being in better demand both by local brewers and for shipment. The receipts are moderate, and scarcely equal to the demand, though our stocks are fair, being nearly half a million bu of all grades. No. 2 cash, or seller the month, opened at $1.30, and advanced to $1.33, closing at $1.32. No. 3 closed at $1.07; and rejected at about 84c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 at $1.30; 2,800 bu No. 2 at $1.33; 12,200 bu do at $1.32; 7,600 bu do at $1.31; 1,600 bu do at $1.30; 400 bu do at $1.29; 11,600 bu No. 3 at $1.08; 13,600 bu do at $1.07; 800 bu do at $1.05; 3,200 bu rejected at 85c; 2,800 bu do at 83c; 1,200 bu do at 82c; 400 bu by sample at $1.60; 400 bu do at $1.50; 400 bu do at $1.45; 400 bu do at $1.35; 400 bu do at $1.30; 400 bu do at $1.27; 400 bu do at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.22½; 400 bu do at $1.20; 600 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu do at $1.10; 400 bu do at $1.05, on track; 500 bu do at $1.75; 400 bu do at $1.30; 400 bu do at $1.08, delivered. Total, 65,500 bu.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

WHEAT.	Oct. 4, 1873.	Sept. 27, 1873.	Oct. 5, 1872.
No. 1 red	.....	.....	350
No. 2 red	2,877	2,877	1,779
No. 3 winter	1,076	1,757	1,492
Rejected winter	279	901	.....
No. 1 spring	62,159	58,146	67,028
No. 2 spring	368,830	917,920	594,460
No. 3 spring	183,717	205,701	197,633
No. 1 N. W. spring	124,823	50,259	15,497
No. 2 N. W. spring	222,068	211,720	6,488
Rejected spring	43,490	51,303	94,325
No grade spring	.....	.....	1,040
Total	1,009,019	1,500,584	980,087
CORN.			
White	5,804	5,804	2,541
Yellow	158,041	20,983	11,594
No. 1	73,020	77,278	.....
High mixed	747,901	987,535	203,158
No. 2	3,191,093	4,011,716	2,856,652
Rejected	100,831	96,038	19,646
No. 2 kiln dried	.....	.....	.....
Rejected kiln dried	.....	.....	.....
No grade	3,587	3,460	.....
Total	4,280,252	5,202,814	3,093,941
OATS.			
No. 1	2,905	3,079	7,559
No. 2 white	43,624	38,849	.....
No. 2	507,313	720,405	795,295
Rejected	64,942	61,387	164,420
No grade	2,432	2,432	2,470
Total	621,306	826,152	969,753
RYE.			
No. 1	2,746	2,746	4,559
No. 2	99,422	129,716	136,020
Rejected	3,077	2,230	16,848
No grade	852	486	.....
Total	106,097	135,178	157,427
BARLEY.			
No. 1	456	486	.....
No. 2	217,746	255,131	237,217
No. 3	205,158	198,281	101,839
Rejected	53,703	50,049	81,629
No grade	.....	.....	1,238
Total	477,061	503,917	421,914

Total of all kinds of grain, 6,493,735 bu. These figures show a decrease during the past week of 491,565 bu wheat; 922,562 bu corn; 204,846 bu oats; 29,081 bu rye; 26,856 bu barley. Total decrease, 1,674,910 bu, or a little over 20 per cent.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Cargoes afloat off coast: Wheat steady. Corn slow. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for shipment within two months, 31s 6d.

LIVERPOOL.—Wheat steady. Corn, 33s 6d.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

The *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending Sept. 30, 1873, and the distribution of the same:

To	Pork brls.	Beef pkgs	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.
Liverpool	67	326	118,724	1,570,095
London	...	...	318,720	.....
Glasgow	127	155	260,384	190,300
Londonderry	25	25	.....	.....
Hamburg	...	...	441,634	120,000
Bremen	136	50	184,520	36,160
Antwerp	...	...	577,247	.....
Rotterdam	...	...	405,503	.....
Stettin	...	...	1,060,007	.....
West Indies	997	550	335,248	265,209
B. N. A. Col.	...	295	.....	5,132
B. Guiana	...	52	.....	17,988
C. America	12	9	9,381	1,723
Brazil	...	...	4,837	2,200
Africa	52	123	6,544	1,216
Total	1,664	1,584	3,722,749	2,209,023
Previous week	3,353	1,728	4,324,573	2,417,364
Week Sept. 16	4,088	1,440	4,389,873	1,937,227
Week Sept. 9	2,612	1,181	3,260,750	1,654,217
Week Sept. 2	3,785	1,208	2,180,191	1,271,075
Week Sept. 24, 1872	1,947	1,234	2,885,708	1,926,143

And from Nov. 1 to Sept. 30, inclusive, for three years:

	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.
Pork, brls	162,704	148,121	145,907
Beef, brls and tcs	63,450	93,453	133,043
Lard, lbs	168,272,722	158,345,191	86,847,558
Bacon, lbs	290,431,665	196,078,755	65,192,537
Butter, lbs	3,595,869	4,607,130	5,618,118
Cheese, lbs	80,627,343	62,237,364	68,057,290
Tallow, lbs	51,574,461	55,477,113	29,618,021

LATEST.

Wheat and corn were quiet in the afternoon, and firmer. The former closed at $1.07 seller the month, and sold at $1.05⅛@1.06⅛ seller November, closing at the outside. Corn sold at 38⅝@39c seller the month, and 40⅛@40⅜c seller November, both options closing at the outside. Other grain and provisions were neglected. Lake freights were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair request, and firm, at $1.86@1.91 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—The market is quiet and prices are little better than nominal. The new crop has not yet commenced to move; growers are reported very firm in their views, but there is no demand at present, and prices are nameless. The following quotations are for old corn: Good to extra hurl, 8@9⅛c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6⅛@7c; for good do, 5⅛@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5⅛@6⅛c; inferior brush, 3⅛@4⅛c.

BAGGING—The past half-dozen days have witnessed a further falling off in the demand for grain bags, and the week may be fairly classed among the quietest of the season. But now that the financial excitement has subsided, an early revival of trade may reasonably be looked for, and, as stocks are small, dealers seem confident, and are holding their goods at very full rates. In gunnies and burlaps a fair business is doing at unchanged prices. Wool sacks remain inactive. We quote: Stark A, 37⅛c; Ludlow, A, 35⅛c; Lewiston A, 35c; American, 33c; Amoskeag A, 33c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were quiet and unchanged. We quote: Prime navies, $2.50@2.75; good to prime medium, $2.25@2.50; common to fair, $1.25@2.00. Green peas, $1.45@1.50 per bu.

BUILDING MATERIALS—This market has been rather quiet, but the demand is now improving, and lime and cement are reported in good request. The stocks of all materials are ample. We repeat: Stucco, $3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ℔ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℔ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ℔ brl; white sand, ℔ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 40c; fire brick, ℔ 1,000; $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50@10.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ℔ brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—In comparison with the previous week, there is noticeable a decided increase in the demand for this staple. Shippers who, with the commencement of the panic, withdrew from the market, are again in attendance and operating, and the inquiry from that source, in addition to the local demand,—which has been uninterruptedly good,—proves sufficient to absorb the daily arrivals, and prices are firmly supported for all grades. There is no considerable accumulation of any grade of butter, and holders express confidence in the permanence of present prices. At the East the past week has witnessed a decline of 1c per pound, but there still remains a fair margin for shippers, and so long as this is the case the interest will, of course, be represented in the market. The New York *Commercial Review*, of Oct. 3, says: "A small increase of trade would restore the market from the slight reaction, as the trade generally have full confidence in the present range of prices being maintained, but it is shown that any material rise oversupplies the market, and checks trade. Fictitiously high or low prices are detrimental; present prices here are deemed just and on a healthy basis. The range of prices during the summer on good sound Western butter has admitted this class into export channels, and being of improved quality has paved the way to a continuation and increase of trade that will become a permanent outlet in time for the rapidly growing productions of the West, at remunerative rates. This trade opened on a small scale last season, with an inferior article out of condition from being held here at the low range from 11c to 16c, while this season all good Western available has been taken for export at from 16c to 22c." We quote: Choice yellow, 26@28c; medium to good, 18@23c; inferior to common, 13@17c.

CANNED GOODS—Business in this department has ruled a little slack during the past week, but the "lull" is believed to be of only a temporary character, and, as stocks are pretty generally light, former prices have been uniformly well sustained. An early revival of trade is confidently looked for, and some lines are expected to advance. We repeat our quotations:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 2.25@ 2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@ 3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	3.50@ 3.75
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb., new	2.50@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.75@ 3.00
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.15
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 2 lb., new	1.75@ 2.05
Tomatoes, 3 lb, new	2.25@ 2.50
Corn, Elgin, new	2.75@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor, new	2.75@ 3.00
Corn, Yarmouth, new	3.00@ 3.20
Peas, 2 lb, pod, new	2.50@ 2.70
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.75
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.60
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.25@ 1.35
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	2.20@ 2.35
Oregon salmon, new, 1 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Oregon salmon, new, 2 lb	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—Some improvement is reported in the tone of this market. Within the past two or three days the demand has "picked up" considerably, and this fact, coupled with the advance in Liverpool, and the consequent firmer feeling developed at the seaboard, has stimulated holders, and there is no longer a disposition to force sales at the sacrifice of prices. Stocks are in no way excessive, and are being held with confidence. We quote: New York factory, mild, 12@13c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 10@12c; lower grades, 8@9c.

COAL—In this connection there is nothing new to report. The demand has been good, considering the quiet that has prevailed in most other departments of trade, and former prices have been supported with decided firmness. Following are the prices current: Lehigh, prepared, $11.50; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Cannel, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Minonk, $8.00; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—The market has been rather quiet during the week, but coopers anticipate a more active trade before long, and are firm in their views. Whisky barrels have sold freely until the panic, and are firm at present quotations. As soon as the distilleries start up, an advance will doubtless take place. Stock is in light supply, and firm. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.35@1.45; lard, tierces, $1.75; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 45@57c; pork staves, rough, $23.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@29.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7⅛@9⅛c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—The only change worthy of note is an advance of 25c in iodine. There is a fair demand for nearly everything in the list at the given prices:

Acid, citric, lb	$ 1.50 @	1.55
Acid, oxalic, lb	30 @	35
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	58 @	60
Ammonia, carb, lb	25 @	30
Asafoetida, lb	50 @	55
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50 @	1.55
Beans, Tonga, lb	90 @	1.00
Borax, ref., lb	25 @	30
Blue-vitrol, lb	14 @	16
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz		4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.50 @	1.55
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45 @	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90 @	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.30 @	1.35
Glycerine, 1 lb bulk, lb	35 @	40
Gum Arabic, picked	50 @	70
Gum Arabic, sorts	28 @	30
Gum camphor, lb	38 @	40
Gum opium, lb	9.00 @	9.25
Gum shellac, lb	65 @	70
Glue, white, lb	45 @	55
Iodine, lb	9.00 @	9.50
Lye, conc, case	8.00 @	8.25
Morphia, sulph., oz	6.00 @	6.25
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	6.00 @	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.40 @	1.75
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's	5.50 @	6.00
Potassa, chlor., lb	55 @	60
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85 @	....
Potassium, iod., lb	6.50 @	7.00
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00 @	....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.70 @	2.75
Red precip., lb	1.70 @	1.75
Root ipecac, powd., lb	1.50 @	1.75
Root rhei., E. I., powd., lb	1.50 @	1.75
Sal epsom, lb	3½@	5
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.15 @	1.20
Soap, castile, gen., lb	12 @	13
Sulphur, lb	4½@	6

EGGS—For the last few days the demand has been light, the retail trade buying only to supply their daily wants. The offerings were large and prices weak and irregular. To-day there was an improved demand, and fresh receipts were higher. Prices ranged from 18@20c, the outside for strictly fresh.

FEATHERS—The offerings have accumulated a trifle, simply because the jobbers did not care to pay out the money, but the sales made were at 73c for prime live-geese, and these prices are fully sustained: Prime to choice live-geese feathers at 73c; good do, 65@70c; jobbing price at 82½@85c; mixed feathers, 25@60c, according to quality; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—A liberal amount of sales has been accomplished, the general trade being much better than dealers had any reason to expect, and, with the single exception of whitefish, which, under a better supply, have eased off 15c per ½-brl, former quotations have been thoroughly sustained for all descriptions. Fat mackerel continue scarce, but otherwise the market is now fairly stocked, and may be quoted steady as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.85@6.00; No. 2 do, $5.75@5.85; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 30@32c; box herring, scaled, 40@42c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.50@9.75.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Very decided improvement is noticeable in this market, as compared with its condition a week ago, the demand showing a large increase, while prices both for foreign and domestic varieties are sensibly firmer. Orders are now coming forward freely, collections are easy, and, in short, things seem to be running along as smoothly as before the panic. Quotations are as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 12@13c; figs, in boxes, 15@16c; French prunes, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 15@15½c; raisins, layers, $2.95@3.00; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.50@3.60; raisins, Valencia, 11@11½c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan sliced, 10½@11c; Michigan quarters, 8½@9½c; Western do, 7½@8½c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 10@11c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 15@15½c; raspberries, 42@43c; pitted cherries, 33@35c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@7½c.

GROCERIES—Steady improvement is reported in the general features of this market. Interior merchants seem to have fully recovered from their "scare," and during yesterday and to-day the amount of goods distributed largely exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Collections are now coming forward with commendable promptness, and before another week rolls around affairs in this department of trade will, no doubt, be jogging along as smoothly as ever. Since our last report coffees have declined a ⅛c, and sugars an ⅛c. We quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33½@34½c; O. G. Java, 31½@32c; Java, No. 2, 30@30½c; fancy Rio, 27@27½c; choice do, 26½@26⅞c; prime Rio, 26@26½c; good do, 25½@25¾c; common do, 24½@24⅞c; roasting do, 23½@23¾c; Singapore Java, 28½@29c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26½@27c; do, prime, 26@26½c; Maracaibo, 26½@26¾c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 9½@10c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13¾c; crushed and powdered, 12½@12¾c; granulated, 12½@12¾c; A, standard, 11½@11¾c; do, No. 2, 11½@11⅝c; B, 11@11½c; extra C, 10¾@11c; C No. 2, 10½@10¾c; yellow C, No. 1, 10½@10⅝c; choice brown, 10@10½c; prime do, 9½@10c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10¾c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; common do, 8@8½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@10c; do prime, 9½@9¾c; do, fair, 8½@9½c; common, 7½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house syrup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 75@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 40@42c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6¼@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c; cocoanut, 7@7½c; Champaign, 6½@6¾c; primrose, 5@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons are meeting with a moderate demand, and choice fruit is scarce and firm. California fruits are unchanged. Choice cranberries are active and very firm. Domestic fruits have been in liberal supply, but rather slow of sale, and prices have been irregular and generally lower. We quote: Lemons, $11.00@12.00 per box; inferior lemons, $9.00@10.00; California pears, $4.00@4.50 per case; do plums, 20 lbs, $2.50@3.00. California grapes, $7.50@1.00 per case of 50 lbs. Common to choice apples, $1.75@3.00 per brl; do in car lots, $2.25@2.50. Pears, 50c@$1.00 per box or basket. Peaches, 50@75c per basket; do, good to choice, per basket, $1.00@1.50. Grapes per case (12-lb boxes), $2.00@2.50; Delaware do, $5.00; Concords, in baskets, 40@60c; Delaware do, $1.10@1.25 per basket. Cultivated cranberries (Cary's), $15.00 per brl; cultivated do, $12.50@14.00; wild do, $10.00@10.50. Quinces, $1.00@1.25 per basket. Plums, $1.50@2.00.

HOPS—Trade is decidedly better than last week, though the market is not particularly active. There has been some inquiry from the East, but the trade is principally from consumers, who are buying from hand to mouth only. Prices are steady at 40@50c. Emmet Wells, in his weekly circular, says:

"With more liberal receipts from the interior, and with a prospect of early free arrivals from abroad, our market begins to show more signs of life. We note the arrival this week of 143 bales from Europe, partly of English growth and partly Bavarians. The quality shows up much better than those we received here last season, especially the German samples; and large quantities will be likely to find a good market here. It is reported that about 1,000 pockets, mostly Bavarians, are now afloat, and will probably arrive here within the next two or three weeks. We also notice the arrival this week of about 100 bales of the new California crop, some of which were sold to arrive at 60c per pound; the quality is superb. The well-known house of Messrs. Woolloton & Son, London, give it as their opinion that the English crop of 1873 will exceed the brewers' wants of England this season. This opinion seems to be based upon the fact that in October last brewers took advantage of the low price of Kent and Sussex hops, and laid in very large supplies, rendering it unnecessary now to stock up with the new crop; this was at a time when good English hops were being laid down in New York, duty free, at 30@35c per lb. The yield on the Continent, Messrs. W. & Co. claim, will also exceed Germany's wants by 100 per cent. Should these estimates prove true (and they far exceed anything we have yet heard) present prices cannot be maintained. We hear of no important transactions in the interior; growers are still holding on for 50c, and over, while buyers in most instances refuse to give over 40@45c."

HAY—The situation of this market has not changed materially. The inquiry is still mainly restricted to meeting the current requirements of local consumers, and under continued liberal offerings the market remains weak and unsettled. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.00@14.50; do, No. 1, $13.00@14.00; do, No. 2, $10.00@12.00; prairie, upland, $10.00@10.50; do, midland, $9.00@10.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $10.00@12.00; prairie, $8.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—This market has undergone a decided improvement. Both local and Eastern tanners have operated with increased liberality, and under a diminished supply prices have ruled much firmer. Stocks are now light and there is some prospect of an advance. We quote: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10c; do, heavy, 9c; part cured, 8@8½c; green calf, 14@15c; veal-kip, 12c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 20@21c; dry salted, 17c; dry flint, 19c; long-haired kip, 11c; deacon skins, 50@60c; grubby, scored-cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Business is much better than last week, and is all the while increasing. No change in prices has been reported. We repeat:

Iron	3 6-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5¼ @ 5	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5 @ 5½	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	℔ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½ @10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	℔ lb
Cast plow steel	11½ @12c	℔ lb
American tool steel	15 @18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	℔ lb
English tool steel	21½ @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ⅛-in	8½ @ 9c	℔ lb

LEATHER—Some increase in the amount of orders is reported, but the market is still lacking in activity, and prices remain nominally unchanged. Below are the current quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	65@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	23@ 26
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 33

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.50
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	60.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	55.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.25
French kip, 80 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade in this department has rapidly recovered from the effects of the panic, and dealers now report the market as satisfactorily active and steady for everything enumerated below, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.50; do, 12x12, $14.00; do, 14x20, $14.50; do, roofing, IC, $12.00; do, 20x28, $27.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6⅛c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 45c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 7½c; 6, 8, and 9, 9½c; 10 to 11, 10½c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 13½c; 17, 14½c; 18, 15½c; 19, 18½c; 20, 19½c; full bundle, 25 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7c.

NAILS—Were steady at the given rates, with a good local and interior demand. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $4.75; 8d do, $5.00; 6d do, $5.25; 4d do, $5.62½; 3d do, $6.25; 3d do, fine, $7.75; 2d do, $8.00; clinch, $7.25; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Business, as usual this season, is fair, and present prices are generally maintained, as follows: Manilla rope, ℔ lb, 17½c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 15½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@21c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch ℔ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ℔ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—There has been an active demand for carbon throughout the week under review, and, in sympathy with the Eastern markets, which are ½@1c higher, the feeling is exceedingly firm. Refined oil is reported in light stock, and the tendency of prices is to a still higher range. Lard and linseed oils are moving to a fair extent at full prices. Other oils rule quiet and steady. Quotations are as follows: Carbon, extra lard oil, strictly winter, 79@80c; do, current make, 73@75c; No. 1, 68@70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, $1.00@1.02; do boiled, $1.05@1.07; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $1.90@2.00; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 52c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Prices remain nominally unchanged. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	11.50@12.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors, in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre, casks, $3.00; brls	3.25@ 3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	11.50
American red lead	11.00
English vermilion, per lb	1.50@ 1.55
Scarlet vermilion	28.00
Paris white, casks, $3.00; brls	3.25@ 3.50
Whiting	1.75@ 2.00

PUTTY.

In bulk	3⅛@3½c
In bladders	3⅜@4c

PIG IRON—The past week has been one of extreme quiet in this department, and a dull, weak feeling has prevailed. Very few orders (and those for small amounts) have been placed, and in the hope of stimulating trade the quotations have been dropped $1.00@2.00. We quote: Scotch (according to brand), $50.00@55.00; Massillon, $52.00; Tuscarawas, $52.00; Lake Superior, No. 1, $52.00; do No. 2, $50.00; do No. 3, $56.00; do No. 4, $60.00; do No. 5, $62.00; Missouri charcoal coal, $52.00; Chicago stone coal, $48.00.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry has been in large supply and dull, but dealers have now disposed of their surplus stock, and at the moment the market is more active and firmer. Game is plentiful and easy. We quote: Old chickens, $3.50@4.00; spring do, $2.25@3.25; ducks, $3.25@3.50; geese, $9.00@10.00; turkeys, 12@12½c; prairie chickens, $2.00@2.50; quail, $2.50@2.75; mallard ducks, $2.00@2.50 per doz; small ducks, $1.50@2.00; snipe, $1.00@1.25; venison saddles, 18@20c.

POTATOES—Early Rose in car lots have met with more inquiry, and are quotably steady at 75c on track. Sweet potatoes were in large supply and dull. We quote: Good to choice potatoes, in barrels, $2.25@2.75; do per bu, 80@85c; Early Rose, 75c on track; yellow sweet, $2.75@3.00; Jerseys, $4.00.

SEEDS—Timothy has been dull and weak for the past half dozen days. There is considerable offering, and some pressure to sell; but many dealers hold their stock of good seed firmly. Prices range from $2.00 for poor to $2.20 for common to $2.50@2.60 for prime. Flax has met with a fair inquiry at $1.75@1.85. Timothy seed met with more inquiry to-day, and is firm at $2.60 for prime, many dealers not caring to sell at that price. Sales include: 100 bags prime timothy at $2.60; 213 bags do at $2.55; 150 bags do at $2.50; 255 bags good at $2.40; 33 bags at $2.35; 130 bags common at $2.25; 22 bags do at $2.20; 12 bags poor at $2.00; 1 car flax at $1.85; 1 car do at $1.80; 1 car do at $1.77½.

SALT—The market has been moderately active during the week, and although the interruption to trade in the past fortnight has allowed considerable accumulation of stock, there is no probability of a decline, at present: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $1.80@2.10.

TEAS—Are meeting with a better demand, and for Japans the feeling is sensibly firmer. Prices remain without quotable change: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice do 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@43c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—There is a fair demand at former prices. We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Is quiet and firm at the following prices: Beech, $9.50; maple, $10.50; hickory, $11.50; slabs, $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—This market has been quiet during the week, and rather tame. Of course the bulk of the season's trade is over; but the lull at present is due to the stringency of money. Stocks have accumulated some, though the receipts have been small. Prices are not quotably lower, but would probably be shaded a trifle for cash, although many do not anticipate any change when business is resumed. Quotations are little better than nominal, as follows:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	42@44c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	39@42c
Coarse, washed	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	26@27c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@28c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

Burry wool, 10@15c less.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Were in fair demand at former rates, as follows:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs.	Flour, per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward.	Grain, in bulk, per 100 lbs.	Cured meats in bulk.
Boston	$ 60	$1.20	60	70
New York	55	1.10	55	65
Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore	50	1.00	50	60
Wilmington, Del.	50	1.00	50	60
Washington, D. C.	50	1.00	50	
Alexandria, Va.	62	1.24		
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellaire	30	60	30	35
Wheeling	35	70	35	40
Cleveland	22½	45	22½	27
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown and Akron, O.	30	60	30	35
Oil City, Corry, and Franklin	39	78	39	42½
Norfolk, Va.	58	1.15		
Wilmington, N. C.	75	1.35		
Charleston	77	1.54		
Petersburgh and Richmond	65	1.30		

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,604	6,375	431
Tuesday	2,500	16,500	900
Total	5,104	22,875	1,331
Same time last week	697	851	550
Week before last	7,920	29,573	1,211

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,596	5,544	....

There was a good degree of activity in all departments of the live-stock market, and prices of cattle were firmly sustained. Hogs and sheep, under a largely-increased supply, ruled lower, the former declining 10c and the latter 25c ℔ 100 lbs. Currency was plenty, and, to all human appearances, things were jogging along as smoothly as ever.

CATTLE—The market opened a little dull this morning, buyers seeming inclined to hold off until the extent of the supply and the condition of the Eastern markets should become known, and, up to 10 o'clock, only a small amount of sales had been accomplished. A little later, when it was found that the receipts would scarcely reach 2,500 head, and favorable telegrams from the markets below had been received, there sprang up an active demand for good to choice shipping beeves, and the activity continued until all offerings answering to the above description had been picked up. There was also fair activity in the demand for other grades of stock, feeders, packers, and local butchers being in attendance, and seemingly eager to invest. The purchases of butchers made a liberal aggregate, but the operations of packers and feeders were on a limited scale, owing to the meager supply of the grades of stock suited to their wants. The range of the day's sale was from $2.00@2.25 for thin through Texans and scallawag natives, to $5.85@6.12½ for extra shipping beeves, though the bulk of the business was transacted at $2.50@4.00 for Texans and at [illegible] for natives. The outside quotation, $6.12½, was paid by [illegible] Morris for a drove of 200 extra steers shipped from Pontiac, Livingston County, Ill. Veal calves were in fair demand at $5.00@5.50 for poor to choice. The market closed steady and firm, with only a few lots left over unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	[illegible]
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	[illegible]
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	[illegible]
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	[illegible]
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	[illegible]
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	[illegible]
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	[illegible]
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	[illegible]
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	[illegible]
Cattle—Texas, through droves	[illegible]

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
64	choice steers	1,420	[illegible]
18	choice steers	1,331	[illegible]
16	good steers	1,319	[illegible]
17	choice steers	1,268	[illegible]
44	choice steers	1,449	[illegible]
22	good steers	1,367	[illegible]
17	thinnish steers	1,115	[illegible]
30	good steers	1,200	[illegible]
16	good steers	1,261	[illegible]
33	good steers	1,228	[illegible]
78	choice steers	1,314	[illegible]
48	choice steers	1,400	[illegible]
69	good steers	1,200	[illegible]
110	Texas steers	1,065	[illegible]
96	extra steers	1,503	[illegible]
12	choice steers	1,322	[illegible]
200	extra steers	1,500	[illegible]
101	Texas steers	1,065	[illegible]
33	choice steers	1,300	[illegible]
34	choice steers	1,287	[illegible]
22	Texas steers	671	[illegible]
22	Texas steers	671	[illegible]
19	stockers	1,079	[illegible]
22	Texas steers	726	[illegible]
22	Texas steers	682	[illegible]
89	Texas steers	766	[illegible]
78	choice steers	1,313	[illegible]
46	Texas cows	736	[illegible]
13	cows	924	[illegible]
13	butchers' steers	1,096	[illegible]
33	good steers	1,173	[illegible]
71	choice steers	1,385	[illegible]
42	cows	931	[illegible]
21	Texas cattle	821	[illegible]
16	good steers	1,332	[illegible]

HOGS—The unexpectedly heavy receipts (some 16,500 head arrived to-day) caused a weak feeling, and before 10 o'clock a reduction of fully 10c had been sustained, prices receding to $4.15@4.75 for inferior heavy to choice light. At this range there were free buyers, and the market ruled active and steady to the close, sales making at $4.15@4.50 for poor to choice heavy, and at $4.60@4.75 for light. Large as was the supply less than 5,000 remained unsold at the close of business hours, and unless to-morrow's receipts prove larger than is generally anticipated, no further reduction will be suffered. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
119	203	$4.65	55	282	$4.50	59	[illegible]	[illegible]
57	282	4.45	50	185	4.75	142	[illegible]	[illegible]
41	385	4.45	51	346	4.40	129	[illegible]	[illegible]
59	260	4.40	55	250	4.40	55	[illegible]	[illegible]
41	386	4.50	126	194	4.70	52	[illegible]	[illegible]
44	329	4.50	78	225	4.75	33	[illegible]	[illegible]
52	205	4.75	93	240	4.30	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
58	248	4.65	59	220	4.65	65	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	290	4.45	54	319	4.45	49	[illegible]	[illegible]
46	190	4.70	48	308	4.50	60	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	308	4.40	167	271	4.35	46	[illegible]	[illegible]
97	289	4.50	49	269	4.40	66	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	215	4.75	88	350	4.45	40	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	264	4.75	49	312	4.40	124	[illegible]	[illegible]
81	218	4.30	33	310	4.15	62	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	299	4.20	88	277	4.25	65	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	210	4.70	57	283	4.35	71	[illegible]	[illegible]
55	299	4.45	37	206	4.75			

SHEEP—The supply was much more liberal to-day, and the effect upon prices was visible in a decline of 25@35c per 100 lbs. Local butchers, as heretofore, were the only operators, and trading was extremely slow at $3.25@3.75 for poor to medium, and at [illegible]@4.50 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7.

The following table gives the receipts and shipments of lumber, lath, and shingles for the past week and since Jan. 1, 1873, and corresponding periods last year, ending Oct. 4:

RECEIPTS.

	For week.	Since Jan. 1, 1873.	Same time, 1872.
Lumber, m	30,177	898,434	[illegible]
Shingles, m	13,850	405,499	[illegible]
Lath, m	1,830	70,032	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS.

	For week.	Since Jan. 1, 1873.	Same time, 1872.
Lumber, m	17,177	445,165	[illegible]
Shingles, m	13,219	516,625	[illegible]
Lath, m	2,909	43,682	[illegible]

The market has been liberally supplied with cargo lumber during the week under review. The supply left over from last week, besides being large, was augmented by the arrival of considerable [illegible]. For the first few days trade was very dull, but sellers succeeded in reducing the supply by making sales under certain conditions. Later, country buyers began to put in an appearance, and bought to a moderate extent, generally paying the currency. And to-day the attendance of country dealers was quite large, and they evidently came prepared to purchase, and the cargoes at the docks were disposed of before [illegible] and for cash. Prices have not altered materially to-day, but they are strong, and the feeling is decidedly better. The receipts for next week will be very light, as few vessels have been sent out; and this, with the good country demand, and increasing trade at the yards, will doubtless cause an advance. Prices for joists and scantling are about 50c higher than at the close of last week, and lath are very firm at a slight advance—quotable at $1.87½@2.00. Other grades of lumber were without particular change in price. We quote: Good to choice mill-run boards and strips, $14.00@16.00; good strips and boards, $12.00@[illegible]; common to medium do, $9.00@10.00; joists and scantling, $8.00@9.00; shingles, $3.25; lath, $1.87½@2.00.

Sales include: Cargo schr Westchester, from Muskegon, 150 m strips and boards at $12.50; scow [illegible], from Muskegon, 60 m strips and boards at [illegible]; schr Mystic, from Muskegon, 162 m strips and [illegible] at $12.50. Sold by Charles Deming & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.50; Muskegon, $2.00; Ludington, $2.25; Grand Haven, $2.00; Pentwater, $2.25; [illegible]omonee, $2.50; Oconto, $3.00@3.25; White Lake, [illegible].

AT THE YARDS.

Trade at the yards is fair and increasing. There is less doing than before the panic, but the interior dealers are sending forward a fair number of orders, and the demand is now steadily improving. Prices are about the same as last week, being shaded now and then for the currency. We quote:

First clear	$50.00@[illegible]
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@[illegible]
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@[illegible]
Third clear, thick	43.00@[illegible]
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00@[illegible]
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00@[illegible]
Common siding	18.00@[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00@[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00@[illegible]
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00@[illegible]
A stock boards	36.00@[illegible]
B stock boards	27.00@[illegible]
C stock boards	18.00@[illegible]
Common boards	12.00@[illegible]
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00@[illegible]
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00@[illegible]
Pickets, square	13.00@[illegible]
Pickets, flat	12.00@[illegible]
Cedar posts, split	14.00@[illegible]
Cedar posts, round	17.00@[illegible]
Lath	2.25@[illegible]
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@[illegible]
A or Star	3.62½@[illegible]
Shingles on track	[illegible]
No. 1 sawed	1.25@[illegible]

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; [illegible] $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, [illegible]35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@[illegible]; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $25.00@40.00; common, $16.00@[illegible]; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, [illegible]35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $14.00@[illegible]; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, [illegible]30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, [illegible]35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, [illegible]@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, [illegible]; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, [illegible].

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, [illegible]; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 60@80c; white holly [illegible].

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. [illegible]

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company in the city of Rock Island, Ill., on Wednesday, the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

R. R. CABLE, President.

JOHN P. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,

Providence, R. I., Builder of the

HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE

With Harris' Patent Improvements. [illegible]

A 80-horse Engine is on exhibition at the [illegible] position until October 4, and a 60-horse [illegible] Louisville Exposition until October 11.

CITY IN BRIEF.

The Irving Club will co[…] series of parties with a reuni[…] Side Hall, on Friday evening[…]

Thomas O'Brien stole a p[…] from Henry Good, 178 Blue […] was held in $500 bail by Just[…]

The Chicago Musical Unio[…] in the lecture-room of th[…] Episcopal Church, corner of […] ton streets.

The Merchants' Exchange […] its Treasurer, James McKin[…] $901 to the yellow fever su[…] and Shreveport.

C. C. Metashew is an o[…] been fined several times for […] open after 12 o'clock. Just[…] his case under bail of $200.

Justice Scully held Stephe[…] for brutally abusing his wif[…] her ribs and fractured the h[…] an is in a critical condition.

At half-past 10 o'clock ye[…] horse ran away with a buggy[…] who was thrown out at the c[…] Wells streets. His right arr[…]

The walls in the Union S[…] are not well laid. Prisoners […] several times trying to d[…] morning one of them took o[…] out of his cell with a penkni[…]

Mike McCarthy is anoth[…] protects his spouse by batt[…] successful in making his […] Banyon gave him the ext[…] $100.

John Dowling, the notorio[…] terday arrested for resisting […] on Saturday night, in his […] saloon-keeper at the corne[…] and Fifth avenue.

John Bricker tried to ki[…] Bridgeport and deprive M[…] constituents. He had pou[…] dozen when arrested. He […] of $1,000 to keep the peace.

There will be a literary […] evening, in connection with […] teur Dramatic Association […] LaSalle street, to which me[…] the club are cordially invite[…]

Two men, named H. H[…] Campbell, were arrested ye[…] being implicated in the $1[…] was perpetrated upon the pe[…] er from Whiteside County, c[…]

An inquest was held by C[…] terday, on the body of Henr[…] 344 Laflin street, who fell d[…] 139 West Polk street, on M[…] verdict of heart-disease wa[…]

James H. Flynn has been […] ing liquor to minors. This […] in a trial before Banyon, in […] one Boise with an assault, […] the boy outrageously. He […] fine.

The body of the boy whic[…] lake on Monday, with part […] and in a nude state, was id[…] that of Frank Sullivan, who[…] lake on the 31st of August. […] dental drowning was render[…]

Mr. John F. Finerty's le[…] Brigade in France," for the […] Mathew cadets, will be d[…] evening week, Oct. 19, at […] Hall, on West Harrison st[…] Sunday evening, as previou[…]

Mary Tole swore out a wa[…] of her husband, Thomas […] Haines, for brutally beating […] was arrested yesterday a[…] bonds of $1,000. The partie[…] who reside in the vicinity of […]

David Foss, who so bruta[…] ick Wolda, a fellow-work[…] examined by Scully yesterd[…] Wolda is seriously injured[…] inflammation of the brain, […] jail without trial.

The next lecture in the c[…] of philosophy will be delive[…] afternoon, in the rooms of […] No. 117 Madison street, […] LL. D. The subject will be […] System."

The Board of Public Wo[…] terday for a two-story and […] gine-house on North Wells […] The bids for masonry range[…] $5,742; on carpenter wo[…] $3,927; and on plumbing […] $350.

The Grand Lodge of M[…] menced their Annual Sessi[…] at 10 o'clock, in McCormick[…] east corner of Clark and […] session will continue to-day[…] is attended by a full set […] most every lodge in the S[…]

Catherine Beebe and An[…] country girls from Indian[…] ticed here by a noted pro[…] of shame. They told th[…] Banyon, and he continued […] the woman, who gave the[…] the girls, can be arrested.

William Morgan is a p[…] He went into the pawn o[…] 41 Fifth avenue, and, […] looking coats, he happene[…] is coming, and so he too[…] driver of the Black Maria […] well for a month.

Many persons will be […] the jail by the great yellow[…] the entrance, which reads[…] A man named Arnold was […] on Monday, well covered […] cells have been thoroughly[…] hoped that the disease will[…]

James E. Mandeville, fo[…] is wanted in this city. T[…] years' trading, he became […] Richards, Shaw & Winslow[…] He then ran away, havin[…] of his goods, without pa[…] Hence he is wanted.

Omnibus No. 133, belong[…] Company, ran into a se[…] avenue yesterday. There […] gers in the vehicle, neithe[…] but both of whom were b[…] accident was owing to the […] characterizes every omnib[…]

John Baker keeps a salo[…] Clark and Sixteenth street[…] in there Monday evening, […] and got into a fight with […] Peter on the head and infli[…] He was taken to the hospit[…] critical condition. Banyon […] bail, and continued the cas[…]

Last Friday night a p[…] open a car of the Globe […] ing on the track of the Ill[…] opposite the Exposition B[…] off about $500 worth o[…] have been delivered to its […] lowing day. It is believe[…] away in boats. The matte[…] Tuttle's Detective Agency.

A meeting of the Council[…] roads has been called for […] at 3:30 o'clock, and the […] horse-car companies hav[…] tend. It is intended to […] upon the question of tax[…] companies. Mr. Tuley ha[…] opinion that the city had t[…] and that it could be done […] cil chose to pass the nece[…] revenue would be consider[…]

On the 1st of the mont[…] Atonement, the Zion […] church is located at the […] Sangamon streets, took […] for the benefit of the yell[…] Memphis and Shrevepor[…] number of poor Israelite[…] Jackson's Hall, donated […] pose. A similar amoun[…] Jonathan Lodge I. O. O. […] Lodge of the Kesher Ord[…]

Boys employed in shop[…] day or half-time can find […] means at No. 44 LaSalle […] Home. The fare is goo[…] beds clean, and besides t[…] free library, and free eve[…] of living, with three meal[…] per week for all homele[…] though without money, […] until work can be procur[…]

Several times the police […] who were getting on the c[…] ern Railroad while in mo[…] been fined a small, nomin[…] to repeat the operation[…] tically fined fifteen men […] them that the Railro[…] question, printed the […] ding people getting o[…] in motion, and posted […] conspicuous places alon[…] hereafter these can be n[…]

CITY IN BRIEF.

The Irving Club will commence its annual series of parties with a reunion at Martine's West Side Hall, on Friday evening next.

Thomas O'Brien stole a piece of dress goods from Henry Good, 178 Blue Island avenue, and was held in $500 bail by Justice Scully.

The Chicago Musical Union will meet to-night in the lecture-room of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets.

The Merchants' Exchange of this city, through its Treasurer, James McKindley, Esq., has sent $901 to the yellow fever sufferers of Memphis and Shreveport.

C. C. Metashaw is an old offender, having been fined several times for keeping his saloon open after 12 o'clock. Justice Scully continued his case under bail of $200.

Justice Scully held Stephen Shaw in $500 bail for brutally abusing his wife. He broke one of her ribs and fractured the hip-bone. The woman is in a critical condition.

At half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a horse ran away with a buggy and Dr. Hermuth, who was thrown out at the corner of Ohio and Wells streets. His right arm was badly hurt.

The walls in the Union Street Station-House are not well laid. Prisoners have been caught several times trying to dig out. Yesterday morning one of them took over two dozen bricks out of his cell with a penknife.

Mike McCarthy is another brave man, who protects his spouse by betting her. He was so successful in making his wife obey him that Banyon gave him the extent of the law viz.: $100.

John Dowling, the notorious gambler, was yesterday arrested for resisting Officer McNaughton on Saturday night, in his attempt to arrest a saloon-keeper at the corner of Madison street and Fifth avenue.

John Bricker tried to kill the inhabitants of Bridgeport and deprive Mark Sheridan of his constituents. He had pounded about half a dozen when arrested. He was put under bonds of $1,000 to keep the peace.

There will be a literary entertainment this evening, in connection with the Chicago Amateur Dramatic Association meeting, at No. 88 LaSalle street, to which members and friends of the club are cordially invited.

Two men, named H. H. Davis and Charles Campbell, were arrested yesterday afternoon as being implicated in the $1,000 robbery which was perpetrated upon the person of an old farmer from Whiteside County, on Monday night.

An inquest was held by Coroner Stephens yesterday, on the body of Henry Borchiers, of No. 344 Laflin street, who fell dead in a hall at No. 139 West Polk street, on Monday evening. A verdict of heart-disease was rendered.

James H. Flynn has been in the habit of selling liquor to minors. This fact was developed in a trial before Banyon, in which Flynn charged one Boise with an assault, whereas Flynn beat the boy outrageously. He was let off with a $25 fine.

The body of the boy which was found in the lake on Monday, with part of the head gone, and in a nude state, was identified yesterday as that of Frank Sullivan, who was drowned in the lake on the 31st of August. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

Mr. John F. Finerty's lecture on the "Irish Brigade in France," for the benefit of the Father Mathew cadets, will be delivered on Sunday evening week, Oct. 19, at the Father Mathew Hall, on West Harrison street, instead of next Sunday evening, as previously announced.

Mary Tole swore out a warrant for the arrest of her husband, Thomas Tole, before Justice Haines, for brutally beating her with a club. He was arrested yesterday and held for trial in bonds of $1,000. The parties are wealthy people, who reside in the vicinity of the Town of Niles.

David Foss, who so brutally assaulted Frederick Wolds, a fellow-workman, with a saw, was examined by Scully yesterday morning; but as Wolds is seriously injured, Dr. Buckley fearing inflammation of the brain, he was remanded to jail without trial.

The next lecture in the course on the history of philosophy will be delivered at 3 o'clock this afternoon, in the rooms of the Christian Union, No. 117 Madison street, by Joseph Haven, LL. D. The subject will be "Epicurus and His System."

The Board of Public Works received bids yesterday for a two-story and basement brick engine-house on North Wells street, near Granger. The bids for masonry ranged between $4,824 and $5,742; on carpenter work from $2,843 to $3,927; and on plumbing, etc., from $327 to $350.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of Illinois commenced their Annual Session yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, in McCormick's Hall, on the north-east corner of Clark and Kinzie streets. The session will continue to-day and to-morrow, and is attended by a full set of delegates from almost every lodge in the State.

Catherine Beebe and Amanda Phillips are two country girls from Indiana, who have been enticed here by a noted procuress, to lead a life of shame. They told their story to Justice Banyon, and he continued the case in order that the woman, who gave the name of Jenkins to the girls, can be arrested.

William Morgan is a provident young man. He went into the pawn office of Martin Casey, 41 Fifth avenue, and, seeing some fine looking coats, he happened to think that winter is coming, and so he took three coats, and the driver of the Black Maria took him to the Bridewell for a month.

Many persons will be detained from visiting the jail by the great yellow card that is posted at the entrance, which reads, "Small-Pox Here." A man named Arnold was removed from the jail on Monday, well covered with small-pox. The cells have been thoroughly disinfected, and it is hoped that the disease will spread no farther.

James E. Mandeville, formerly of Sterling, Ill., is wanted in this city. Through a number of years' trading, he became indebted to the firm of Richards, Shaw & Winslow, in the sum of $1,338. He then ran away, having previously disposed of his goods, without paying his just debts. Hence he is wanted.

Omnibus No. 133, belonging to the P. O. & B. Company, ran into a sewer ditch on Wabash avenue yesterday. There were only two passengers in the vehicle, neither of whom were hurt, but both of whom were badly frightened. The accident was owing to the careless driving which characterizes every omnibus Jehu in the city.

John Baker keeps a saloon on the corner of Clark and Sixteenth streets. Peter Shields went in there Monday evening, raised a disturbance, and got into a fight with Baker, who struck Peter on the head and inflicted a severe wound. He was taken to the hospital, where he lies in a critical condition. Banyon held Baker in $1,000 bail, and continued the case.

Last Friday night a party of thieves broke open a car of the Globe Line, which was standing on the track of the Illinois Central Railway opposite the Exposition Building. They carried off about $500 worth of clothing that was to have been delivered to its consignees on the following day. It is believed they took the goods away in boats. The matter has been given to Tuttle's Detective Agency.

A meeting of the Council Committee on Railroads has been called for to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, and the Presidents of three horse-car companies have been invited to attend. It is intended to hear the arguments upon the question of taxing the cars of the companies. Mr. Tuley has often expressed the opinion that the city had the right to tax them, and that it could be done at any time the Council chose to pass the necessary ordinance. The revenue would be considerable.

On the 1st of the month, the Jewish Day of Atonement, the Zion Congregation, whose church is located at the corner of Jackson and Sangamon streets, took up a collection of $315 for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers in Memphis and Shreveport. On the same day a number of poor Israelites, who met in Rice & Jackson's Hall, donated $50 for the same purpose. A similar amount was forwarded by the Jonathan Lodge I. O. O. B., and another Jewish Lodge of the Kesher Order donated $25.

Boys employed in shops or factories on half-pay or half-time can find a home within their means at No. 44 LaSalle street, in the Boys' Home. The fare is good and wholesome, the beds clean, and besides there are a free bath, free library, and free evening-school. The cost of living, with three meals per day, is only $2.10 per week for all homeless boys. The hungry, though without money, are fed and cared for until work can be procured.

Several times the police have arrested people who were getting on the cars of the Northwestern Railroad while in motion. They have always been fined a small, nominal fine, and then let go to repeat the operation. Yesterday, Justice Scully fined fifteen men $3 and costs, and told them that the Railroad had, at his suggestion, printed the city ordinance forbidding people getting on or off cars while in motion, and posted copies of it in conspicuous places along the road, and that hereafter there can be no excuse of ignorance of the subject, and that he will impose a severe penalty on all who disregard the law.

Corporation Counsel Tuley has nearly finished his opinion upon the question of the gas contracts, and will probably present it to the Council at the next meeting. As heretofore stated in THE TRIBUNE, Mr. Tuley has not yet announced what his opinion on the subject is, notwithstanding the fictitious statements of certain newspapers. The fact that the gas companies are very much alarmed may have given some clew to the way in which Mr. Tuley has received the arguments of their counsel, but he has only in the last day or two formed his decision of the legal aspect of the case, and has not, as yet, expressed his opinion to any one. Many good lawyers consider that the contract cannot now be annulled, while others, and—probably—among them Mr. Tuley, hold that contracts can only be made to cover appropriations.

"Thou shalt not steal" is one of those things George Ross, a lad of 11 years, never found out. Mrs. Waugla is, or rather was, the fond owner of the following property: one piece of sheet-iron the size of a pancake, one bunch of grapes, and five Grabbiola cigars, which are retailed at the liberal terms of eight for a cent. These articles were luxuries that George coveted, and he took the initial step toward being a Congressman by playing that the property of Mrs. Waugla was back-pay. He stole the aforementioned wealth of this poor woman. Justice Banyon gave George some fatherly advice, showing him that no matter how he might succeed for a time and seem to be prosperous, yet in the end he would become something bad, and told the youth's weeping mother to keep a watchful eye on her offspring hereafter.

The Fire Department were engaged yesterday afternoon in practicing with the aerial ladder of Madame Scott Uda's patent. The longest ladder was used, and the men were instructed in the manner of handling it by the Italian who accompanies the fair proprietor. This ladder is 125 feet long, and will sustain a weight of 1,000 pounds at its top round. The one in use here has been long employed in Milan for building purposes, raising heavy stones and beams without difficulty or danger. It is claimed for this ladder that it is superior to derricks for builders' use, and that it will be found preferable to the ordinary scaffolding for painting or tinning, or any similar work. It has already been highly recommended for war service as a pontoon bridge, and also for signal station and lookout. The largest ladders are packed so compactly as to take up no more room than one of the American Express Company's ordinary heavy trucks, and the whole machine complete weighs only two tons. The Board of Fire Commissioners have fixed upon 2 o'clock next Saturday afternoon as the time to experiment with the ladders in public.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ESTRAY ON WESTERN-AV., A LARGE, dark chestnut color horse, three white feet, and star in forehead, no other marks noticed; the owner can have the same by calling at 183 Paulina-st., corner Van Buren, and paying charges.

FOUND—A ROLL OF MONEY OCT. 6. OWNER can have same by proving property, of GEO. J. TITUS, of Titus & Kimberley, Printers, 175 East Madison-st.

LOST—$25 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED —Left in the wash-room of the Sherman House, adjoining the ladies' reception-room, Sept. 27, three gold rings, two clasp, containing hair, and one a garnet. W. S. POTWIN, 74 Lake-st.

LOST—LEFT ON THE TABLE IN BARNES HOUSE, a yellow envelope containing stocks and notes which are of no use except to the owner. A liberal reward will be paid for their return to 177 Clark-st., Room 5.

LOST—A GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON MARKED "Eddy." The finder will be rewarded by calling on G. S. EDDY, Franklin Bank.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING SMALL sum of money. Suitable reward if returned to V 83, Tribune office.

LOST—A SMALL BLACK LEATHER POCKET-book containing some fractional currency and three lecture tickets; any one finding same will be rewarded by leaving it at 1276 Indiana-av.; the tickets have been ordered stopped.

LOST—FROM 516 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., ON Friday, Oct. 3, a small red cow; had a rope around her neck when she left. Any one returning the cow or giving information where she may be found will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, ON LINCOLN-av., near Webster, a large case of homoeopathic medicines. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to DR. COOKE, 360 Michigan-av.

STRAYED—A WHITE MARE (SPECKLED GRAY) from stable, rear 192 West Eighteenth-st. Liberal reward paid for return of same, and no questions asked. J. BENISCH, 192 West Eighteenth-st.

STRAYED—ON SUNDAY NIGHT, OCT. 4, A 5-year-old mare, black, with hind feet white and star on forehead; had on part of harness; was last seen running east on Lincoln-av. A reward will be given for information leading to her recovery. DR. SCHEPPERS, 262 Larrabee-st.

STRAYED—FROM THIRTY-FIRST AND LAUREL-sts., a very dark bay horse, inclined to be black with a white star on his face, weighing about 900. Anybody leaving any information of his recovery at 545 Archer-av., will be liberally rewarded.

TAKEN UP—DARK CHESTNUT HORSE, AT 17 Oneida-st.; had headstall on and burned in flank; pay charges and take him away. J. O'CONNOR.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SPLENDID SALE OF EIGHT HORSES YESTERday at private sale, and we have a few left, including a black coach team and common single horses. We can sell your horses and buggies for fair real value if you bring them in. 261 and 263 State-st. BRADLEY & WILLS.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS, cheap for cash. Horse can go in 2:50; very stylish (snow-white). New Poughkeepsie top buggy. HENRY E. GATES, Room 4, 99 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A GOOD HORSE, HARNESS, and top phaeton, nearly new. Address V 85, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS AND delivery wagons; also, one two-seated and light-top second-hand buggies, and one light road wagon; at 288 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ROCKAWAYS, BAROUCHES, PHAETONS, top and open buggies, road wagons, second-hand buggies, &c., cheap. 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—A HEAVY TEAM OF MULES, 6 years old, sound and very gentle, no mean tricks; will pull anything that is loose; cheap for cash. 613 Butterfield-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME CHESTNUT MARE, 6 years old, sound, kind, and well bred, is a good traveler, or would exchange for cottage and lot at Evanston, and pay balance monthly until paid for. Call or address WM. PATRICK, 762 and 764 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—STYLISH LIGHT DELIVERY wagon; not heavy enough for my business. T. J. SCANLAN, wholesale oils, 228 Chicago-av.

HORSES WANTED—I WILL TAKE 8 OR 10 HORSES to board at my farm, west of Riverside, at $3 per week, and give them all the care desired. Address JAMES D. BECKETT, 341 West Washington-st.

I AM TAKING HORSES TO BOARD FOR THE fall and winter at my farm in Hinsdale. Leave orders at Leland & Mixer's office, 225 Seventeenth-st. W. LELAND.

OWING TO THE DEATH OF MAJ. WILLS' OLD-est son, our auction will be postponed one week. BRADLEY & WILLS, 261 State-st.

THE PLACE TO GET FIRST-CLASS BUGGIES cheap is at 156 West Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

IF YOU WANT TO BORROW MONEY, OR HAVE money to lend, call on CHANDLER & CO., Brokers and Financial Agents, 202 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOVERNMENT OR COOK County bonds as collateral. 77 Clark-st., Room 11.

MONEY ON HAND TO BUY PURCHASE-MONEY mortgages, $500 and upwards. B. GROSSMAN, Room 12, 178 State-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDRE'S private office, 126 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY IN HAND FOR PURCHASE OF SHORT notes fully secured, and for loans, 30, 60, and 90 days, or 6 months. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

WANTED—$10,000 ON SECOND MORTGAGE ON inside property; value more than double the incumbrance; for one year; a satisfactory interest will be paid. Address V 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—$5,000 ON CITY REAL ESTATE; will pay 10 per cent, and 5 per cent commission. Address at once, E. WARREN, care Carrier No. 1.

WANTED—$1,500 FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS; will give good city real estate, worth $5,000, as security; 10 per cent and commissions. Call or address A., Room 34, 145 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW, $2,000 FOR 5 YEARS OR less on real estate worth $20,000; will pay commissions. Address Y 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE $36,000 OF CERTIFIED checks, certificates of deposit, or other indebtedness against any of the savings banks or National Banks. Will give part cash, balance in real estate. A. P. DOWNS & CO., Rooms 18 and 19, 122 Washington-st.

WANTED—THE LOAN OF $500 FOR ONE YEAR; can give good real estate for security. Address, TENNEY, 12 Central Union Block.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE ¼ OR ½ INTEREST in a fine merchant tailoring and clothing house in a prosperous city in Michigan; business fully established; a man capable of managing the concern and able to give first-class references, can hear of a fine opening by calling on or addressing E. BEACH & CO., 115 East Kinzie-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 CASH, IN A well-established cash business, paying enough for the support of two families, and can be rapidly increased, by the help of a live man. 127 South Clark-st., Room 36.

PARTNER WANTED—ONE OR TWO MEN WITH $6,000, to take an interest in a manufacturing business in this city, with a view to putting the thing into a stock company. Staple goods, profits large, market immense. Address PAINT, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, IN AN OLD established manufacturing business; best of reason for selling; a good investment. Call, or address T. BENNETT, 30 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—TO AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man with from $500 to $1,000 a big inducement is offered. Call at Room 12, 87 and 89 Washington-st. H. C. VAN DOREN.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—LOT 62x171 NEAR THE NORTHWEST corner of Michigan-av. and Jackson-st.; to be leased for long or short time. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY F. C. VIERLING, REAL-ESTATE Agent, Room 15, 126 Dearborn-st., near Madison:
GOOD INVESTMENT PROPERTY.
BUSINESS.
Michigan-av., 40 or 80x172 feet, near Adams-st.
Monroe-st., 23x100 feet, near Dearborn.
Monroe-st., 40x190 feet, near LaSalle.
Wabash-av., 46x172 feet, with $10,000 improvements, a great bargain. It centrally located.
State-st., 25x161 feet, near Thirty-fourth.
State-st., 50x123 feet, near Thirty-eighth.
Harrison-st., 48x125 feet, near Clinton.
RESIDENCE.
Indiana-av., house and large lot, near Eighteenth-st.
Prairie-av., house and large lot, near Twenty-fourth-st.
Burnside-st., two houses (new) and lots, near Thirty-fifth-st.; $500 down, balance monthly. Contain 9 rooms each.
Burnside-st., 48x125 feet, on choice corner.
Robey-st., cottage and lot, on monthly payments.
Jackson-st., house and lot, near Jefferson.
Adams-st., 24 feet, near Lincoln.
Peoria-st., house and lot, near Lake.
Lake-st., house and deep lot, near Ann.
Warren-av., fine lot, near Leavitt-st.
Van Buren-st., two lots, west of and near Western-av.
AUSTIN.
48x150 feet, corner of Chestnut and Pine-sts.
LAKE VIEW.
147x175 feet on Green Bay road, near Diversey-av.
ENGLEWOOD.
5 acres on Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth-sts.
5 acres in Stone & Whitney's Subdivision. Cheap.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—2-STORY AND basement house No. 606 West Tyler-st., near Ashland-av.; will take for first payment savings books on any good bank. A. P. DOWNS & CO., No. 122 Washington-st., Rooms 18 and 19.

FOR SALE—72X125 FT., ON THE NORTHEAST corner of Tyler and Throop-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SANGAMON-ST.—2-STORY FRAME house, No. 19 North Sangamon-st., 10 rooms, and lot 40x128 ft. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HAMILTON-ST., NEAR MONROE-ST.—house of 10 rooms, and lot 48x128—vacant lot on West Side will be taken for part of purchase money. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—TWO-STORY AND basement brick house, 12 rooms; lot 24x177 ft., near Twenty-second-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV.—LOT 47X150 FT., ON Ashland-av., near Adams-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—99 YEARS LEASE OF 28 x44 feet, east front, near Randolph-st. Having three party walls, this lot can be handsomely improved at a small expense, say $8,000. Will be sold for a moderate bonus. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 12 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS ON Grand and Oakwood boulevards; also on Egan-av., just adjoining city limits, at very low prices and on very liberal terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 12 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CORNER ADAMS AND WOOD-STS., 100x185; also, 51x180 east of Wood and Adams-sts. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—A FINE corner on Adams-st., near Jefferson Park, 50x125. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—I WANT SOME MONEY, AND WILL give bargains in several pieces of city real estate of value from $500 to $15,000. Address O 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A MARBLE BUILDING, NO. 1364 Prairie-av., 10 rooms, hot and cold water, and good barn. Two lots on Wabash-av., near Fifty-fourth-st., west front. 40x118 feet, corner Prairie-av. and Elm-st., in Austin. Ten lots in Moore's Subdivision, in Sec. 33, 39, 14. Fifteen lots in Phillips' Subdivision, Sec. 17, 39, 14. One acre in Cushing's Subdivision, fronting on Milwaukee-av. Apply to the owner, JOSEPH CAHILL, 69 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST GENTLEMAN'S RESIdence on Wabash-av., nearly new, furnished or unfurnished. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER LOT, 52x125, NORTHEAST corner Halsted and Mather-sts. Come, don't be bashful. I must have money. Make me a bid. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 102 East Randolph-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK AND CAR-SHOP lots, fronting on Madison, Washington, and Lake-sts., near car-works and park; streets 100 feet wide. J. D. HARVEY, 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, ONE BLOCK FROM depot, and five blocks west of Grand Boulevard Park, eight 2-story houses and two cottages; ordinary rent payments will buy them; seven 2-story houses and nine cottages sold and occupied within the last thirty days. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, AND 4 acres good, dry, improved land, 2 blocks from depot, Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, Chicago 32 miles. Price, $525; cash $100, balance $10 monthly. No agency business. J. G. EARLE, office days Mondays and Fridays, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD, THE FAVORITE suburb, is only 2½ miles south of the city; is supplied with 30 passenger trains daily to and from the city. We can, and will, give immense bargains to parties seeking safe and profitable investments. Do you want a lot for a home? Call and see us. Do you want to speculate on good property? Call and see us. Do you want to invest $1,000 or $10,000? Call and see us. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—IN AUSTIN, 8-ROOM COTTAGE, 50-foot lot, on graveled and sewered street. Has good well, cistern, good sidewalks, shade trees, &c., &c. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to the owner, JOHN C. HILTON, 26 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON, GOOD BARgains in houses and lots on easy payments. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$200 PER ACRE IF TAKEN AT ONCE —40 acres in Sec 19, Town 40, R 13, 8 miles west of Court-House and ¾ miles north of Lovett station, on Chicago & Pacific Railroad; will sell 5, 10, or 20 acres. T. B. BOYD, 150 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOW, BY THE OWNER—SEVERAL good houses at Cottage Grove and Oakland at $5,500. One new, and rented; others well rented at $720; 9 to 11 rooms, furnace, &c.; also good vacant lots. A. J. SAWYER, 154 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—E ½ N W ¼ S. 37, R. 19 ACRES N W ¼ Sec. 40, 15; 22 lots n w ¼ S 40, 14. G. H. STOWE, Attorney, Room 9, S. W. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS AT NORTH Ravenswood, 50x153 feet, $10 per foot and upwards. ATTENTION! This property, having the advantage of railroad facilities, schools, churches, and society, can be improved and rented so as to net 10 per cent, panic or no panic. Treasures to safest test of value than this, and seekers for homestead or investment sites are invited to examine this land.
One-half acre, adjoining station, 108 feet front, $800; usual terms; or $700 cash. The cheapest lot in the vicinity. ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—3 ACRES NEAR HARRISON-ST. AND Hyman-av., west of city, cheap. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY RESIdence—A 10-acre block, high, undulating ground, at Norwood Park, 30 minutes' ride from Kinzie-st. depot. Apply to J. R. STANLEY, 117 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE IMPROVED FARM, 80 ACRES, about 18 miles southwest of Chicago. Also a beautiful grove lot, with gothic house, at Englewood. SPOFFORD & BYRNE, 145 Clark-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON, BEAUTIful grove lots, 50x190 feet, for $600 and $800, on annual or monthly payments. SAM'L POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOVERNMENT LANDS IN MISSOURI with perfect titles guaranteed, at very low cash prices. Real estate agents, trading men, and parties wishing to purchase for a rapid rise in value may address J. A. CHRISTMAN, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FARMS—TWO WELL improved farms, one of 80, and one of 160 acres, with grove, plenty of fruit, and all kinds of berries. Location at Onarga, Ill., 84 miles from Chicago, on Illinois Central Railroad, a beautiful town of 2,000 inhabitants, with good schools, churches, and the sale of liquor prohibited. Will be sold or exchanged on favorable terms. Address JOHN MATTHEWS, Onarga, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A WELL IMPROVed farm in Rice County, Minn., and one in Lynn County, Mo., and good building lots near Cornell, and other real estate at half value; also two good road horses that can trot in 3 minutes, and some good secured notes for merchandise of any kind, or furniture; will pay cash difference. Inquire of OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—A HOUSE AND LOT IN Wheaton, or where there is a good school, and make first payment with a fine horse, buggy, and harness; must be cheap. Address V 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A HOUSE AND LOT IN THE West Division; price, from $5,000 to $7,000—$1,000 to $1,500 cash; call and leave description at once if you wish to sell. W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLMENTS at lowest cash prices. Chamber suites, parlor suites, lounges, wardrobes, etc. It is for your interest to examine our stock and prices. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 289 West Madison-st.

GOOD FURNITURE CHEAP—A FINE-QUALITY walnut and green plush parlor suite, $55; a walnut and marble-top chamber suite, cost $130, price $50; a $75 Grover & Baker sewing machine for $25. 643 Michigan-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION wanted for cash. WILLIS, LONG & CO., auctioneers and furniture dealers, 195 and 197 East Randolph-st.

THE ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD GOODS (ALMOST new) of a family going to Europe, will be sold at a great sacrifice. Call at B. J. NOCKIN'S, 199 East Randolph-st., Room 6.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD—NEW AND elegant designs—surpasses all; seven styles, all sizes; adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, office and store; occupies only one-fourth the space of a common bedstead; an elegant piece of furniture, convertible instantly into a perfect bed. Sold on installments. Prices $25 to $110. N. B.—The new Empire Office Desk now ready—the novelty of the times. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 283 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—10 OR 12 SETS BED-ROOM furniture and bedding; must be a good quality. A liberal rent will be paid in advance. 177 Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, 3 SHOW-CASES, counter, figure, and 2 corniced cases, at 99 East Madison-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 50 FEET CURBING STONE, very cheap; must be removed at once. 108 Cass-st.

FOR SALE—A "KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS" FULL regalia, also regulation coat, which I will dispose of cheap; used only a few times. Address V 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BRACE OF WELL-TRAINED SETter bird dogs at a reasonable price. Apply at No. 46 Joseph-st., Bridgeport, west of Halsted.

FOR SALE—3 SHOW-CASES, 7 MARBLE-TOP tables, 7 castors, restaurant dishes, etc., in basement 133 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION OR private sale, Oct. 11, at 10 a. m., together or separate, three No. 1 billiard tables and fixtures, on the corner of Madison and Clinton-sts. For particulars inquire 129 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble-front houses on MacAllister-place, fronting south on Vernon Park; contain 10 rooms each, with closets, hot and cold water, bath-room, gas, etc. Will be ready for occupancy about the 15th of October. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THREE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front houses on Ontario-st., between State and Dearborn, with all modern improvements. Apply, on premises, to T. WHEELER.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE, CORner of Sheffield-st. and Lill-av., 2 blocks north of Lincoln-av. cars.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY HOUSE CONTAINING 12 rooms to one or two families, with water and gas. Apply at 233 North Franklin or 43 South Market-sts.

TO RENT—ONLY $15, NICE 6-ROOM COTTAGE, 1079 Jackson-st.; water in house, large yard, etc. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS STONE FRONT RESIdence, 323 Indiana-st., east of Rush. HORACE F. WAITE, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—A NO. 1 TENEMENT OF 6 ROOMS, bath-room, pantry, closets, gas, and piazza. Will be finished this week, corner North Franklin and Whitney-sts. Apply to THEO. MARTINS, 46 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE AND ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, on Smith-st., one block west of Union Park. Inquire at 85 and 87 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

TO RENT—IN A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 83 Sedgwick-st., near Chicago-av., 8 rooms, bath-rooms, and water-closet; cheap rent for good tenant.

TO RENT—NEAT SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, NO. 262 Bushnell-st.; water, marble mantel, and grate, &c. C. J. ADAMS, Room 16, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 115 SOUTH LINCOLN-ST., in good repair, has gas and water; fine location; rent, $40 per month to responsible tenant. Fine rep set mirrors, two white curled-hair mattresses, new pillows, and other furniture for sale.

TO RENT—TWO COTTAGES OF SEVEN ROOMS each, in good order, Nos. 138 and 140 Western-av., near Fulton-st. ISAAC R. DILLER, No. 64 North Ada-st.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK, FROM NOV. 1, A completely furnished house; present occupants to board with party taking same. Address V 88, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE 436 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 9 rooms, in good repair. Will rent cheap to a good tenant. Inquire at 415 Cottage Grove-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY BASEMENT BRICK house, 10 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace, gas fixtures, to a party who will pay the rent in advance until May; $50 per month. Pleasant location; one block from Cottage Grove cars. V 14, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 461 Wabash-av., near Eldridge-court. Immediate possession. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 12 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, WITH all conveniences, at a low rent. Thirty-eighth-st., 1 block from horse-cars. CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 761 MICHIGAN-AV., TWO-story and basement, 12 rooms, bath-room, laundry, and all modern improvements. Rent reasonable. Inquire at MANDEL BROS., Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE NO. 766 WEST Lake-st. Apply to KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, NEAR CARS—SINGLE cottages, $15; upper part of double cottage, $18; six rooms each. A. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, NEAR UNION PARK; those who want a neat and comfortable home and will buy the whole or part of the furniture, cheap, will find this a desirable one. Apply on the premises, 20 North Sheldon-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, OF ONE of the pleasantest houses on the North Side, near the St. James Church; also, horse and phaeton; the above is a rare chance. Inquire at Room 7, Ashland Block, opposite Sherman House.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, AND LARGE grass lot, 4 blocks from Union Park, at $30. W. WALLER, Room 2, 226 State-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, LOCATED on Fulton-st., west of Union Park, for board of self and wife. Address Y 78, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO FIRST-CLASS AND FINELY furnished houses on Warren and Park-avs., near Union Park, at moderate rent. Also many more unfurnished in all parts of the city. Call at 90 East Madison-st., Room 13. J. G. HUSZAGH.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT $16 PER MONTH, HOUSE OF 8 rooms at Austin. Railroad fare, 7½ cents. Dr. N. W. ABBOTT, 148 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK, CHEAP, ONLY HALF a block south of the station, a new house of 11 rooms, with good cellar, well, and cistern water. Apply to, or address A. T. HEMINGWAY, Rooms 34 and 36 Major Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—SUITE OF ROOMS AND BARN; PAVED street; $25. Also, suites of from 2 to 5 rooms, $8 to $16. Inquire at 302 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—NICE ROOMS BY DAY, WEEK, OR month at the Hoyt House, 48 West Randolph-st.; single lodgings 50 and 75 cents.

TO RENT—AT 15½ SILVER-ST., NEAR HARRIson, pleasant front room, nicely furnished, suitable for one or two gentlemen; private family; terms reasonable.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH privilege of kitchen, in private family, between Twentieth and Thirtieth-sts., and State-st. and the lake. Address V 66, Tribune office.

TO RENT—4 FLOORS OF 35 ROOMS, ON STATE-st., opposite the Palmer House; if are furnished. B. GROSSMAN, Room 12, 178 State-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING AT 480 West Madison-st. References required.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; TRANSIENTS accommodated. 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BEST ROOMS IN THE CITY, 22X82, CENtrally located, with or without power. New building; marble front. Inquire at 300 Clark-st.

TO RENT—PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE FRONT room, well furnished, first floor, brick house, heated, for one or two gentlemen. 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—IN NEW HOUSE—4 GOOD ROOMS, with pantry and closets, 223 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—529 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, single or en suite. Also one front room on first floor, with large closet.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR double; light housekeeping not objectionable. Apply 666 State-st.

TO RENT—ON FIRST FLOOR—4 ROOMS, IN GOOD order, water and closets; $25 per month. Apply 528 Mitchell-st.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE; $20 per month; 423 Warren-av., to gentleman and wife.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, by day, week, or month, at 10 and 12 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—GOOD ROOMS, AT 274 SOUTH WATER-st., from $5 to $15 per month.

TO RENT—TENEMENTS 221 NORTH CLARK-ST., 2d and 3d floors, 6 rooms each, $40 and $35 per month; every convenience. Apply to R. H. FLEMING, 156 Washington-st., Office 14.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, with or without board. 463 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—364 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER OF Twelfth-st., 5 rooms for housekeeping.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 115 WEST RANdolph-st., for gentlemen only.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day, week, or month; a large unfurnished front room, with gas, fire, bath, etc., at 472 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or single; elevator from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Inquire at Room 81 Republic Life Building, 161 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—NEW STORE ON STATE-ST., NEAR Thirty-seventh-st., east front, $40 per month. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO NEW STORES 20x60, WITH FINE dwellings, 4 rooms each, pantry and closets, at 51 and 53 Clybourn-av.; can be used as double store if desired; price $40 per month each; also two basements. Inquire at 198 East Division-st.

TO RENT—STORE 537 WEST MADISON-ST., Union Park Hotel, 38 rooms and 3 large basements, very cheap. Inquire at 162 East Washington-st., Room 18.

Offices.

TO RENT—PART OF A VERY FINE REAL estate office on main floor, cheap. Address, with name and business, D 31, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FINE SUITE OF OFFICES. INQUIRE at 149 East Monroe-st., Rooms 2 and 3.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE, WITH ABOUT 10 rooms; must have a good barn, and within about 2 miles from Court-House. Address STRICKLAND, 178 East Adams-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 OR 7 rooms within 20 minutes' walk from the Court-House. Call or address O H, Burdick House, corner Adams-st. and Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN BUSINESS LOCALITY, large room, with good light, or back part of store, with privilege of putting signs on front; also two nice rooms for housekeeping. A. H. DOUGLAS, 266 West Madison-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE TENant, 3 or 4 rooms for a family of four, in a respectable neighborhood; rent must not exceed $15 to $18 per month. Apply at 123 East Lake-st., in printing office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE, OR PART of house, north of Twenty-fourth-st., east of State; no small children; references given. Address V 64, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PIANO IN PERFECT ORder, with stool, for $160, at 419 Butterfield-st., corner Twenty-seventh. W. CASPER.

FOR SALE—A NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANO VERY cheap for cash. Purchaser please call and see at 63 South Clark-st.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO RENT AND BUY NEW and second-hand pianos and organs at bottom prices. PROSSERS & CO., 274 State-st.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT: ONE KNABE piano, price $225; one double round-corner melodeon, piano-style, price $75. No. 259 East Randolph-st., near the bridge. J. PRESTON.

$180 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL-TONE CHICKering pianoforte, in handsome rosewood case, four round corners, carved legs, style Louis XIV., together with cover and stool; also a Burdett organ, cheap. Residence 563 Michigan-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

AN ELEGANT IMPROVED GROVER & BAKER Family Sewing Machine, in perfect order, equal to new, cost $70; price, $25. 643 Michigan-av.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st. Branch Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE TAKES THE premium, at the Exposition office, 215 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments. Open evenings.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A NICELY FURNISHED front room, with board, for gent and wife, or suite of rooms; also, small rooms for single gentlemen.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies or gentlemen; $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board $4.

279 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE SUITE OF FRONT rooms, suitable for a family or several gentlemen, with board.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished second-story front room, with board, for two; few boarders taken; references exchanged.

376 STATE-ST.—BOARDERS WANTED TO OCcupy a first-class front room, in new building. Day boarders wanted.

395 WABASH-AV.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF two or three unfurnished rooms to rent, with or without board.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE NEWLY-FURnished front room to rent, with board; references required.

499 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, unfurnished, with board; house and table first-class; a few day boarders accommodated; references exchanged.

755 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE LARGE, UNFURnished room, with board; also vacancy for one lady.

887 INDIANA-AV.—A LARGE, PLEASANT, front alcove room to rent, with board. One or two table boarders accommodated. Only reliable people need apply. MRS. SIBLEY.

NORTHWEST CORNER OF PRAIRIE-AV. AND Twenty-sixth-st.—The coziest winter quarters in Chicago, with board, for gentleman and wife.

West Side.

14 ABERDEEN-ST.—A FRONT ROOM, FURnished, with board.

55 PEORIA-ST.—TO RENT, PARLOR AND BED-room, with board, to gentlemen only.

75 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also, few day-boarders; day-board, $4 per week.

117 WALNUT-ST.—FAMILIES OR YOUNG MEN desiring a pleasant home for the winter will find it to their advantage to call before engaging elsewhere. House has all modern improvements.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; one single room.

163 WARREN-AV.—BOARDERS WANTED—A south front room for gent and wife or two gents; one large room, convenient to bath-room; three or four gents can get board very reasonable.

229 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — PLEASANT front room, furnished, with board, to man and wife. Also side room for gentlemen.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, with board. References required.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD, WITH well-furnished room and large closet; good table; modern improvements; in private family.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ALSO TWO REliable young men, can find a comfortable home in a private family, three blocks from Union Park. Address for 3 days, V 21, Tribune office.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH BOARD, TO rent to two gentlemen, near Union Park; all modern improvements; best of references given and required. Address Y 76, Tribune office.

WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR CURTIS—PARties wanting good rooms, furnished or unfurnished, and superior board, all improvements, at low prices, address V 82, Tribune office.

Hotels.

172 NORTH CLARK-ST., CORNER OF ERIE—De Forest House, just opened, has a few more beautiful rooms left. The house is a new marble front, with all new carpets and furniture, hot and cold water, bathroom, and all modern improvements. Table first-class. References required.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 114 AND 116 WEST MADIson-st.—Good rooms, with board, from $6 and upwards.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, CORNER DESPLAINES and Washington-sts.—$1.50 per day; week, $6 and $7; day-board, $3.50.

WHEELER HOUSE, CORNER DEARBORN AND Jackson-sts.—Transient boarders, $1 per day; per week, $5; lodging, 50 cents; single meals, 50 cents.

Miscellaneous.

A PARTY WHO WILL ADVANCE SOME MONEY to complete the furnishing of a house can secure a comfortable home and good board for the winter in payment. Address V 68, Tribune office.

NOTICE—BOARDING HOUSES AND PRIVATE families wishing guests can secure them without trouble or delay by registering their accommodations with the Chicago Boarding House Bureau. For particulars call at 126 LaSalle-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH FURNISHED ROOM, BY A GENtleman, at $6 per week, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders. Neatness and gentility are special considerations. Location between Madison and Sixteenth-sts., and Michigan-av. and Clark-sts. Unquestionable references given. A pleasant, home-like place desired. Address V 87, Tribune office.

BOARD—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS board, wanted for gentleman, wife and son; private family; also convenient to Water-st. preferred. Address V 24, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED FOR A FEW persons to engage in a manufacturing enterprise that requires small capital where the business will be safe and profits large. Inquire of C. M. MARSH, Room 1, 126 Clark-st.

A HOTEL, BILLIARD-ROOM AND BAR ON South Side, for sale; a first-class chance; tables new. Address V 39, Tribune office.

A HALF-INTEREST IN A LONG-ESTABLISHED real estate office for sale. Apply at 171 East Madison-st., Rooms 9 and 11.

A CARPENTER SHOP FOR SALE CHEAP; IN A good business location. Apply at 1276 State-st.

A SALOON, CENTRALLY LOCATED, DOING A good business, for sale. For particulars inquire at or address V 79, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY FOR SALE—BIG bargain, owner must leave for Europe Wednesday; taking $150 per week. No reasonable offer refused. THOMAS & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

A FINE BAR AND BILLIARD-ROOM ON WEST Madison-st. for sale. This is a good chance for a capable man. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

A LONG LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A HOTEL in Chicago for sale; it is well furnished and in a fine location, doing a good business. Hotel men wishing to purchase will do well to address O K, Box 28, Chicago Post-Office.

BILLIARD-ROOM AND 3 SPLENDID NEW TABLES and bar in one of the best city hotels for trade; must be sold. THOMAS & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

BEST CHANCE IN THE CITY—FURNITURE AND lease of eight rooms, five of them rented for $54; rent of lease, $30. Price, $250 cash. 329 South Clark-st.

BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, AND RESTAUrant, in an excellent business location, doing a splendid business, for sale or exchange. Improved South or West Side business property taken in exchange. Price, $3,500; difference in cash. B. J. NOCKIN, 199 East Randolph-st.

DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE; well-established, with house to rent and furniture for sale; one of the best locations for business in the city. Address V 45, Tribune office.

FANCY DRY GOODS BUSINESS, ESTABLISHED, and doing a good business, for sale; will be sold at a bargain if taken at once; good reason given for selling; no agents need answer. Address Y 77, Tribune office.

GROCERY STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE, cheap. Must be sold soon. Apply at 253 Fourth-st.

I HAVE THE BEST RETAIL GROCERY STORE in the city to sell at a low figure; one-half cash, balance easy. Will inventory about $7,000. V 90, Tribune office.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE, NO. 609 INDIANA-st.; rent cheap. I sell meat for cash.

WE HAVE NO TROUBLE IN SELLING GOOD business chances for cash and good property every day. Call and see us. 70 East Madison-st., Room 8. CHEESEMAN & CO.

$500—RETIRING PARTNER WILL SELL HIS half interest in a legitimate cash business now paying over $300 clear profit each month; can be increased without additional capital; stock on hand over $1,000; only cash need call. 122 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

$1,000 WILL BUY A FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE room, within 100 feet of the main entrance of the Exposition, and opposite the circus. Apply at 14 Adams-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

SPLENDID BOARDING-HOUSE, ELEGANTLY furnished, with or without piano-forte, for exchange. A little cash and a good lot. THOMAS & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS OR BLOCKS IN CHOICEST part of Washington Heights, near two stations, for unimproved lots on North Side.
Couple of acres in best part of Lake View near lake shore, 60 ft lot, 1 block from North Evanston depot, and three 50 ft lots in adjoining block.
Accounts in any Chicago bank or savings institution taken at par.
Apply at 22 Washington-st., basement.
W. N. BRUNER.

TO EXCHANGE—ELEGANT DWELLING OF 16 rooms, with brick barn; choice central location on South Side; immediate possession; title brought down to date. Will exchange equity of $15,000 for improved or unimproved city property, or any Chicago bank accounts. Great bargain offered for few days. Address, appointing interview, O 80, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FARM OF 70 ACRES, NEAR Lyons, Iowa; 1,000 apple trees in full bearing; 2-story house, barn, &c. Will assume incumbrance. Price $4,000. J. W. HEDENBERG, Room 4, 99 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID STOCK OF paints, oil, glass, and paper-hangings for house and lot or unincumbered real estate; will inventory at cost, $10,000. Address V 88, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—INDUCEMENTS TO MANUFACturers—I will give 100 to 200 feet of land for any kind of manufacturing establishment; land located in a suburban town, 9 miles from Chicago; railroad facilities cannot be excelled; 175 trains per day. Address W F D, 237 Wabash-av., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD SUBURBAN LOT OR lots for one, two, or three good cutters, at cash prices. Call at 162 East Washington-st., Room 4. E. HOLLISTER.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS cheap for cash or good marketable merchandise. Address V 16, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—3 BRICK HOUSES ON ADAMS-st.; new brick block on North Side, all well rented, for vacant lots to improve. GRAY, 127 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—VACANT LOTS IN EXCHANGE FOR cheap tenement houses. Address or call from 11 to 12 a. m., for H. J. EDWARDS, at Hill's carriage office, No. 29 South Clinton-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, FOR four of the best selling articles in the city; profits very large, and big wages easily made in city or country. RAY & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL GOODS; 50 PER cent profit; can make $10 to $15 per day; experienced canvassers preferred. 12 Central Union Block.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL CRAM'S NEW REversible map of the United States and World, new double map of the "Great Northwest," five sectional State maps, religious and political charts, lithographs, photographs, engravings, &c., &c. Send for circular and see inducements to agents. GEORGE F. CRAM, 66 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS salesman, at 167 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN ACquainted with the hardware business. Apply to-day at the office of the PROVIDENCE TOOL CO., 69 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS SMART with the pen, to assist in office work. Apply at Government Goods Depot, 196 and 197 Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN IN A hat and cap and gents' furnishing goods store; one who understands the business, no other need apply. Call immediately at 164 Blue Island-av., corner Taylor.

WANTED—WEDNESDAY MORNING, AN ACTIVE young man to solicit orders for coal-yard and work in the office; one having knowledge of coal business preferred. Call corner Seventeenth and Grove-sts. E. B. NEWTON & BRO.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN BETWEEN 15 AND 19 years of age, as clerk in a grocery store; one who can speak German preferred; references required. Apply at 478 Thirty-seventh-st., between 2 and 6 this afternoon.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE SALESMAN. ADDRESS E 66, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—UPHOLSTERER. ADDRESS, WITH particulars, P. H. KENNELLY, Lafayette, Ind.

WANTED—A WOOD-TURNER AND FINISHER at 533 Clark-st.

WANTED—2 GOOD TIN-SMITHS; STEADY WORK year round. Apply at 1314 State-st., corner Twenty-ninth.

WANTED—2 WAGON-MAKERS FOR LIGHT AND heavy work. Apply at 193 East Lake-st.

WANTED—A HARNESS-MAKER AT GOVERNment Goods Depot, Nos. 196 and 197 East Lake-st.

WANTED—A CABINETMAKER AND A FRENCH polisher; none but first-class men need come. Apply to W. BATEMAN, at John Davis & Co., corner of La Salle and Michigan-sts.

WANTED—J. R. RAISBECK, OR SOME OTHER first-class compositor, at 333 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD TAILOR AND CUTTER FOR A country town near Chicago. Inquire 123 State-st., from 8 to 10 a. m.

WANTED—A SAWYER FOR SASH, DOORS, AND blinds; none but a thorough hand need apply. 42 and 44 North Sangamon-st.

WANTED—PLASTERERS TO DO A JOB, AND take sewing machine in pay. Any kind or style of machine furnished. Address D. C. COOK, 128 East Kinzie-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS, 50 CHOPpers, 100 laborers for coal mines and coal-miners; free fare. Apply to C. V. SNELL, 259 Randolph-st.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS NEAR THE city; company work; last all winter; wages good, pay sure, and free fare, at 274 South Water-st. E. F. SHAW, agent.

WANTED—200 MEN; 200 FOR STATION WORK; 50 teams for Chicago & Pacific Railroad. Free fare. 36 North Clark-st., Room 9.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS, TO leave this day at 4 p. m. Wages $2 per day. Board, $4 per week. Sure pay. Also, 200 woodchoppers, 25 coal miners, 10 carpenters. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC YOUNG man acquainted with manufacturers, machinists, steamboat, and railroad officials, to take the agency for the Philadelphia Asbestos Felting. Apply or address with references, DANIEL U. SNYDER, No. 977 North Ninth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY MAN TO WORK ON farm; German and single. Address V 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN IN EVERY TOWN, county, and State; biggest chance ever offered to make money. A farmer cleared $48 in one week. One young man made $18 in one day. Everybody buys. Anyone can sell. No. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — EXPERIENCED men to canvass for Appleton's New Cyclopedia, Picturesque America, and other popular works; best terms and territory given. J. H. CHAMBERS, 305 Locust-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business, at Porter's National Telegraph College, 159 LaSalle-st., 9 to 10 a. m.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FROM 16 TO 20, TO cut meat. 978 VanBuren-st.

WANTED—A BREAD PEDDLER, WITH OR without team. To a man with good connection liberal terms. Apply to P. J. BOYLE, 127 North Wells-st.

WANTED—MEN, WITH OR WITHOUT EXPERIence, to sell light goods; small capital for an outfit. American Novelty Co., 133 Clark, Room 22.

WANTED—A BELL-BOY AT 563 WABASH-AV., with good references.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE COLORED BOY, to wait and make himself useful about the house; must have references. Apply at 673 Wabash-av.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO SOLICIT ORDERS and drive delivery wagon; must board with employer and come recommended. 117 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL GOOD SELLING ARticles that pay well. 275 East Madison-st., Room 14.

WANTED—20 FIRST-CLASS WAITERS (COLORed). Apply at Palmer House Dining-Room.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL PROF. HENRY'S non-explosive and other goods, paying $5 to $8, on small capital in city or country. RAY & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

WANTED—A CANVASSER ON CITY PAPER. Address J M G, 46 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—12 AGENTS FOR THE LITTLE WONderful machine. Call at 529 Wabash-av., between 7 and 10 a. m.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WASHER AT CROSSMAN & CO.'S Livery and Boarding Stable, 414 to 418 Randolph-st. Come ready to work.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY AT THE AVENUE House, corner Wabash and Twenty-second-sts., 3 first-class chambermaids. Apply at the office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND GIRL AT 804 Michigan-av.; references required; call after 9 a. m.

WANTED—A SWEDISH GIRL FOR TO WORK in a small family. 21 Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; German or Swede preferred. Apply at 12 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL ABOUT 15 OR 16 YEARS old; German preferred. At 1257 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN PASTRY-COOK. Apply at Dearborn Restaurant, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO NURSE A BABY. Apply to Mrs. PARRY, 265 Oakley-av., near Polk-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Call at 1182 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, a German preferred, for a family of 3. Apply at 261 Second-st., near Reuben-st.

WANTED—AT 75 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV., A COMpetent second girl with good city reference.

WANTED—FIRST-RATE GIRL FOR GENERAL kitchen-work, good wages. 634 West Van Buren-st., east of Wood-st.

WANTED—AT 27 COTTAGE-PLACE, GERMAN OR Scandinavian girl to do general housework in family of two; must be good cook, washer, and ironer; wages, $4; references required.

WANTED—AT 1118 INDIANA-AV., A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer; bring references.

WANTED—AT THE WABASH HOUSE A FIRST-class chamber-girl. Call early. 318 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD DRESS AND CLOAK makers. Apply to BICKERTON & JEFFERY, 36 East Washington-st., near State.

Laundresses.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TWO GOOD WASH-women at the Hutchinson Laundry, 961 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN HAVING HAD EXPErience in charge of a laundry; also a chambermaid, at the Clarendon House, North Clark-st., corner Ontario.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR AUSTIN, EVANSton, and Oak Park. Families supplied with good help. MRS. HAMILTON, 46 South Union-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO STYLISH SALESLADIES WHO have had experience in cloak and suit department; must furnish best of references. BICKERTON & JEFFERY, 36 East Washington-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL LADIES TO SELL MY rubber goods in city and country, $3 to $7 a day easily made. Mrs. PALMER, Room 16, 164 East Randolph.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A DESK WANTED—A CYLINDER DESK PREferred; must be a first-class office desk in every particular and walnut finish, late style, and cheap for cash. Address CARTER & CO., care Carrier 11, giving price and where desk can be seen.

AT 163 EAST MADISON-ST. YOU CAN GET UNquestionably the choicest signs and most attractive show cards.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED; COMPLICATED accounts adjusted; work requiring an expert accountant solicited by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 584 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR SECOND-HAND WATCHES, fire-arms, clothing, old gold, silver. Office 203 East Madison-st.

NOTICE—I HAVE SOLD MY INTEREST IN THE firm known as Fitzhugh & Co. to Milton Skinner, who assumes all my copartnership debts in the said firm. WALTER JOSLYN.

NOTICE—PARTIES OWING SUSPENDED BANKS in this city will please call on A. C. REED, 154 Washington-st.

PATENTS BOUGHT, SOLD, AND SOLICITED BY STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors and Brokers, 125 Clark-st., Rooms 49 to 52, at Stoner's Inventors' Bureau.

THOSE WHO HAVE A BUSINESS TO DISPOSE OF may find a cash customer who will buy. We also have some good business openings worth investigating. ROBT. AYRES & CO., General Brokers, 133 Dearborn.

WANTED—IMITATION MARBLING, NOT TO BE surpassed in the United States; specimens put on buildings at short notice; also first-class graining, sign, and picture painting; will trade for furniture, etc., etc.; prices to suit the times. A. H. DOUGLAS, 266 West Madison-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TO BUY SECOND-HAND SALOON LIcense. Call immediately at 206 West Lake-st. S. DUNNING.

$5 TO $10 A DAY EASILY MADE BY MEN, women, or children; six of the best selling 25-cent articles in America. Samples by mail, 25 cents; 5 for $1. Send stamp for full particulars. 123 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. H. L. TRYON, CLAIRVOYANT, BUSINESS, medical, and test medium. No failures. 39 West Madison-st.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

MADAME IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and clairvoyant, has no equal in her profession, telling the past, present, and future. Call and be convinced of her wonderful power, at her rooms, 191 West Madison-st., Rooms 5 and 6, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PHONOGRAPHIC CORrespondent. Can write 160 words per minute. References. Address Box 258, Mansfield, O.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PREscription clerk of four years' experience; has city references. Address V 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, OR other similar capacity. Address M 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A SALESMAN IN A grocery store; had four years' experience; can give good references; speaks both English and German, and willing to work. Address W K, International Restaurant, 19 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPOSITOR, book and newspaper; can do proof-reading. Address V 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN THAT has had two years' experience in the pattern-making trade. Address A B, care 21 Cedar-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BUTCHER, FOR the winter, at a fair salary. Address J D B, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CUStom boot-maker; sewed work preferred; satisfactory reference given. Address V 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CUTter; no objection to country, city preferred; best of city reference given. Address V 19, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT Swede, as coachman; is well up in his business. Apply at No. 1363½ State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (DANE), as coachman in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and well acquainted with the city; best of city reference. Address G 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; UNderstands horses and driving; would drive a delivery wagon, or any other work; with last employer two years; good reference. Please inquire at Room 1, Tribune Building.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A grocery store; has good experience in it; speaks German and English; good reference given if required. Apply at 136 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE TO run a boarding-house; lumber region preferred. Address V 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN any kind of business. Can read and write English and German. Apply to or address J. DAMMAN, 114 Hubbard-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG LAdies, as copyists or corresponding clerks. Call at 229 Third-av., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR MAN AND WIFE, in private family; woman to cook, man to care horses. Apply at 10 Peck-court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN AS private waiter. Good references. Address V 94, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG GIRL OF experience (just arrived from New York City) in a private family, as cook or second girl. Address or call, for 3 days, at 63 Meagher-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL, to do second work and take care of children. Call for 2 days at side door 116 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl, to do general housework. Call at 64 Newberry-av., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE girl, in a private family, to do second-work or general housework in a small family. Please address V 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, in a private family, to do second work and help to take care of children, or would take charge of children and help with second work. Please call or address, for two days, rear of 73 Sholto-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE married woman, to do general housework in a small private family where she can keep her child, nearly a year old; country preferred. Address V 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Norwegian girl, to do second work or light housework in a first-class American family. Can furnish best of references. Call or address 265 West Erie-st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO ENGLISH girls, sisters, to do all kinds of housework. Apply at 98 Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL OF 17 YEARS, to assist at housework or the care of children. Apply at 25 Charles-place.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNdress, in a private family or a private boarding-house; also by a second girl, in a private family or a private boarding-house; both would like to get places together, and if not can go separate. Call at 149 Burnside-st., near Eighteenth; can get city reference from their last situations.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID IN some private boarding-house, or second work in some private family; references given if required. Address, or call 191 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent woman as cook. Apply No. 323 Michigan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS UP-STAIRS AND sewing girl, in first-class private family. Please call at 713 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMan, to do general housework in a small family. Call or address, for 3 days, Mrs. B S, 111 Walnut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL 16 YEARS OF age, to do second work or assist in general work in a small family. Please call to-day, at 17 Huron-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, TO do second work, and can do sewing and ironing, by an English family. Address or call at ANNIE GREINER, 141 Coolidge-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO do chamber and dining-room work, or assist in housework. Apply for 2 days at 169 Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls in a private family, one as cook, the other as second girl. Best of city references. Inquire at 95 Gardner-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE American girl to assist in light housework, or sewing. Inquire at No. 32 Eldridge-court., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE girl in a private family to do second work, South Side preferred. Good references if required. Please address V 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; present mistress as reference; good washer, ironer, and cook. 248 Tyler-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO LIGHT second work or general housework for two in family. Call at 401 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, RESPECTAble girl for second work or general housework in a private family; good references. Call at 71 Butterfield-st., near Eighteenth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, good girl in a private family, if not second work. Call at 18 Hope-st., near Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second or kitchen work in a small private family; reference if required. Apply at 128 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a first-class family, or general housework in such a family if small; none others need apply. Please call between 9 and 10 a. m., at 446 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Please call at 75 Henry-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK or housework in a small family; well recommended. Apply at 17 Rucker-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK in private family or boarding-house, or take care of children. Please call at 1198 Prairie-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE TO do kitchen work the other second; both capable of doing general housework; will live separate or together. Call at 227 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COOK (PROTEStant) in a first-class private American family. Apply at 157 East Eighteenth-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORTH GERMAN girl (speaks good English) who is able to teach her own language; a first-class dressmaker and operator on sewing-machines; best references. Call or address, for two days, 23 and 25 West Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY TO DO PLAIN sewing by the day or week. Machine furnished. Apply at 413 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, NEAT, and reliable girl as seamstress; willing to do light up-stairs work or assist with the care of children; is kind and obliging; a home more of an object than high wages. Apply at No. 26 South Jefferson-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WITH a fresh healthy breast of milk wishes to take a baby at her own home to nurse. References given if required. Terms moderate. Address 221 South Twenty-eighth-st., corner Hanover.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE, BY A German woman. Please address V 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG woman as wet nurse. Apply at 29 South Halsted-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LAUNDRESS AND scrub-woman; fully competent. Apply at 132 North Halsted-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY GENTLEMAN THAT has furnished rooms to rent and would like a young widow lady to take care of them, address Y 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW lady to take charge of a widower's or bachelor's house; those wishing a servant or triflers need not answer. Address Y 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, as housekeeper or companion for an invalid; not afraid of work. Call or address H B, 60 Ellis-av., near Douglas-place.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR ONE COOK, ONE dining-room girl, and for girls for private families, hotels, restaurants, laundries, etc. Good places always ready for good girls. Wanted one good laundress at STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 126 West Monroe.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES, ATTENTION—100 working girls, with excellent references from former employers, want situations as restaurant and boarding house cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Union Block, Market & Madison, Room 12. Mrs. POTTER.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO DANISH GIRLS in one family, if possible. 386 Wabash-av., Mrs. BALKAM'S Office; do not hesitate because it is an office, as I have the best of help.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, WELL-EDUcated Danish lady, just arrived from the old country, in a private family; she is able to teach in music and dressmaking, and would make herself generally useful in the house. Please call at Hotel Danevirke, No. 33 West Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COPYIST, BY A YOUNG lady of experience. Address V 13, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TO ATtend dry-goods, notions, or millinery store; object, to learn the business. Apply at 148 West Madison-st. Also situation for girl to do second work.

FOREIGN.

Report of a Carlist Defeat in the Province of Navarre.

An Unsuccessful Insurgent Sortie from Cartagena.

Synopsis of the Indictment Against Gen. Bazaine.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 7.—The insurgents' vessel remains at Cartagena. The Government fleet, consisting of the frigates Vittoria, Almanasa, Cormeo, and another, whose name was not ascertained, passed the Gulf of Almeria yesterday.

MADRID, Oct. 7.—A dispatch was received at the Ministry of War to-day from Gen. Moriones, announcing a great victory by his troops over a large body of Carlists, near Agarzusa, in Navarre. Many of the insurgents were killed and a large number taken prisoners. Gen. Moriones says that the rout of the insurrectionists is complete and his forces are in close pursuit of them.

MADRID, Oct. 7.—A column of 2,000 insurgents made a desperate sortie from Cartagena to-day, but was driven back with heavy losses in killed and wounded. On the arrival of the Government fleet off the port the city will be attacked on all sides simultaneously.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—The second sitting of the court-martial for the trial of Marshal Bazaine began at noon to-day. There were few spectators present, owing to the uninteresting character of the proceedings, which consisted mainly of the reading of documents. It was agreed between counsel that depositions of dead and absent witnesses should be admitted. The President said measures had been taken to secure the attendance of the witnesses living in Alsace and Lorraine. The clerk resumed the reading of M. Riviere's report, which is a very lengthy document. M. Riviere lays great stress on Bazaine's failure to move from Metz when notified of MacMahon's advance, and claims that there is proof that the former personally received notification on the 23d of August. The Marshal's friends have hitherto alleged that it was not received until the 29th, when it was too late. The report generally stigmatizes as insufficient all efforts made from Metz to co-operate with MacMahon, and charges Bazaine with purposely remaining in the city to await political events; with endeavoring to shift the responsibility; with propagating unfavorable, and withholding favorable news, and otherwise spreading discouragment among the besieged; with entering into negotiations with Prince Frederick Charles before making a final effort to break his lines, which is declared unprecedented in history; with confiding the date at which he was willing to surrender to Regnier, who was a stranger, and at the time in relations with the enemy. It points to the contradictory dispatches of the 26th of August, in which Bazaine informed MacMahon that it was impossible to break out.

Pending the reading of the report, the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

Gen. Garibaldi has arrived in this city.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 7.—The session of the Reigstag was opened yesterday. No royal speech was delivered.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 7.—A statue of King Frederick VII., father of the reigning sovereign, was unveiled to-day in the presence of the King and royal family, deputations from the principal cities of Denmark, a large military force, and a vast concourse of spectators. The monument is intended to commemorate the birth of freedom and the revival of public spirit in Denmark, and love of her citizens for their brethren in Schleswig.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 8—5 a. m.—John Bright has issued an address to his constituents at Rochdale, proposing himself for re-election. He says the post he has occupied in Her Majesty's Government will put it in his power to serve the principles which he has constantly maintained better than if he remained only a member of Parliament. When unable longer to advance those principles or perform the duties of the office he will retire.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—Bishop Reinkens, of the Old Catholic Church, to-day took the oath of allegiance to the Emperor. The customary formula was used, with the exception of the reservation of the first allegiance to the Pope, which was omitted.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Oct. 7.—Telegraphic communication with the City of Mexico has been restored, after an interruption of three weeks. Gen. Zepeda, who was deposed by the Congress of the State of Coahuila as Governor of that State, is raising military forces at Saltillo, and has levied a forced loan on the merchants to raise funds. The Congress of Coahuila, in session at Monclova, recognizes Dr. Salas as Governor, and it is supposed that Gen. Zepeda intends using the force which he is organizing to coerce Congress to support him or disperse its session at Monclova.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 7.—Official sanitary reports state that since July 16 there have been 3,020 cases of cholera in this city, of which 1,230 terminated fatally.

To-day, for the first time in several months, no new cases have been reported.

THE SOUTHERN SCOURGE.

Increase in the Death-Rate in Memphis—The First Frost—Nine Interments in Shreveport Yesterday—Aid Going Forward from All Quarters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 7.—A heavy frost this morning, and the prospect of another to-morrow morning, will check the spread of the disease, but will probably increase the number of deaths for a day or two.

The Citizens' Executive Committee to-day completed arrangements for the proper attention to the sick and dispensing supplies to the destitute. Large amounts in subscriptions were received from different parts of the country, among which are 10,000 rations ordered by President Grant.

THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

from all causes to-day were 53, a falling off of 1; and from yellow fever, 43; an increase of 6 from yesterday's report. The increase in deaths from yellow fever is on account of the sudden change to frosty weather.

A PROMINENT VICTIM.

As the funeral procession of the late Dr. Bowman was moving to Elmwood Cemetery to-day, the ceiling of the church of which Dr. Bowman has been pastor a number of years fell, creating most intense excitement in the vicinity. No one was in the building at the time. Dr. Bowman was one among those of our citizens who have labored assiduously to alleviate suffering during the present affliction, and himself fell a victim to the disease. The coincidence of the ceiling of his church falling at the same time the clods were falling upon his remains has elicited much remark among the superstitiously-inclined.

FATHER CAREY,

of St. Peter's, was among the victims of the fever to-day.

[To the Associated Press.]

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 7.—There was a heavy frost last night, and indications of another to-night, though to-day more new cases were reported than before. There are about 600 under treatment in the infected district to-day. Forty-two yellow-fever interments and twelve from other causes. Among the former was the Rev. Father Carey, of the Dominican priesthood.

IN SHREVEPORT.

SHREVEPORT, Oct. 7.—The interments to-day were: Darrett A. John, white, 3 months; Mrs. Mary Woods, 43; Charles L. Walden, 35; Charles Motlee, 5; Mary E. Rigby, 3 weeks; John Dunn, 30; Mrs. Hargrave, no age; M. William, black, 10; Willie Simons, black, 6.

AID FOR THE AFFLICTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 7.—The City Council has appropriated $250 for the benefit of the Memphis sufferers.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—Nearly $2,000, in addition to the amount previously reported, has been subscribed for the Memphis sufferers, and an active committee is still working in their behalf. The Odd-Fellows and Masons have also sent handsome sums to be disbursed by their brethren in the afflicted city. About $7,000 in money, clothing, and provisions has been sent to Shreveport, and more is being contributed. Much sympathy is felt here for the sick and destitute of these cities, and it is finding an expression in a substantial manner.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 7.—Five hundred and sixty-one dollars were contributed by the citizens to-day for the relief of the sufferers by yellow-fever at Memphis and Shreveport.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 7.—A heavy frost throughout this section last night.

The quarantine on the Memphis & Cairo and Fulton Railroads here was raised to-day.

Last evening the retail liquor-dealers and others sent collections of money to the Memphis sufferers. Other subscriptions will be taken up during the week.

SLEEPING OUT OF THE CITY.

A number of persons have chartered sleeping-coaches on the railroads, in which they sleep, going out several miles on the railroad in the evening, and returning next morning.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 7.—The Jews of this city have collected from the people of their own faith, and forwarded to the sufferers of Shreveport and Memphis, the sum of $800, to be used for the benefit of all, irrespective of religion and nationality.

A matinee will be given at the Academy of Music to-morrow, the proceeds to be sent to Memphis and Shreveport.

RELIGIOUS.

Papers Read at Yesterday's Meetings of the Evangelical Alliance.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The Evangelical Alliance continues to attract attention, but the ceremonies are marked by little of interest except the reading of papers. The halls all are jammed daily, and from holding one meeting daily the delegates are now holding five. That number were held to-day. At the afternoon session, Beecher, Parker, of London, and Rulder, of the Drew Theological Seminary, discussed

THE PULPIT OF THE AGE,

and Parker created an immense sensation. The audience was almost wholly composed of preachers, and, from the first, he carried them with him. His every sentence won audible remark or loud applause. Beecher was more deliberate, and did not warm to his audience, but frequent applause manifested the warm approval of his sentiment.

TO-MORROW

the Alliance is to discuss Romanism, and an exciting session is anticipated. There are to be three sessions, and important papers are to be read at each.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The Theological Section of the Evangelical Alliance assembled at the usual hour this morning, in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, and, after the singing of hymns and prayer,

ACCEPTED INVITATIONS

to visit the Princeton Theological Seminary; to take a trip over the Erie Railroad to Niagara Falls; to partake of the hospitalities of this city, and to inspect the workings of the public-school system.

The general topic of discussion was "The Christian Life." The Rev. Dr. Arnot, of Edinburgh, chiefly confined himself to showing the fallacy of those who would exalt charity at the expense of dogmas.

"PERSONAL RELIGION"

was the subject of a paper read by the Rev. R. Fuller, D. D., of Baltimore. He referred to the superstitions, impostures, pageantry and nunneries of the Church of Rome, "that masterpiece of human craft," as a substitute for personal piety, and which exerts an influence on the people because imagination is stronger than reason. The audience applauded Dr. Fuller so loudly and frequently that he was compelled to request them to be less demonstative in their appreciation of him. It was very painful to have to treat of those things of Rome.

The morning session was brought to a close by an address from Dr. Nast, of Cincinnati.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SECTION.

The Rev. Dr. Foss called the Philosophical Section of the Alliance together in St. Paul's Church, and the Hon. Charles Reid, M. P., of England, was made Chairman.

THE REV. J. H. RIGGS, D. D.,

of the Wesleyan Training College, at Westminster, England, read a paper on "Modern Literature in Its Relation to Christianity," taking what is called a purely European view of the question.

DR. POTTER

delivered an address on the same subject. Invitations which were given to the Theological Section were extended to the Philosophical Section, and the session was adjourned till evening.

THIRD SECTION.

At 2 p. m. the Third Section of the Alliance met in Dr. Adams' church, Madison Square. The church was packed to the doors. The floor was reserved for delegates and reporters; the north gallery for theological students; and the general public were admitted to the other galleries.

The general topic was

"THE PULPIT OF THE DAY,"

and the speakers were the Rev. Dr. Parker, of London; the Rev. Mr. Beecher, and Dr. Kidder, of Madison, N. J.

THE CHILDREN'S MEETING

at 3 p. m., in the Church of the Disciples, was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Sheshadri.

MR. BEECHER,

in his address, said: Men say the pulpit has run its course, and will soon come to an end. Not as long as man is sinful and tearful and expectant, without any help near; not as long as the world lieth in wickedness; not as long as the soul needs God in order to come to itself; not until man is transformed and the earth is empty of the human race, will the work of the Christian ministry cease. Never was there such need of them, and never was there such hope and cheer in the work that real men would reap as to-day, and if I were to choose again to-day, with all the honor to be gained through the law, and all the emoluments through merchandize, and that fame through science, I would choose the ministry. In it is the sweetest consolation. It is the most contented in its poverty where it is poor; it is the most full of crowded hopes, and of whispering messages of those who have gone before, near to the threshold, near to the Throne, near to the heart that was pierced but loves forever, and says, "Because I love you, have love also."

DR. ADAMS ANNOUNCED

that, yielding to the request of the Committee, the Rev. M. Gottlieb, of the University of Bonn, had consented to read a second time his paper on "The Methods of Counteracting Modern Infidelity." This announcement was received with rounds of applause.

FOURTH SECTION.

The fourth section of the Evangelical Conference met at half-past 7 o'clock, in the Broadway Tabernacle, to discuss the topic,

"SUNDAY-SCHOOLS."

Charles Reade, M. P., presided. He said he came to this land, sensible of the debt he owes personally and officially to Sunday-schools, to receive fresh impulses, and, if possible, awaken new convictions. Ninety-two years ago the first school was opened in the City of Gloucester, and its achievements have been such that Adam Smith declared that no plan had effected a greater change of manners with equal ease since the days of the Apostles. The English Sunday schools have been encumbered by elementary secular education, but America having the advantage of an excellent public school system had greater fusion of the classes and better prepared material to work upon. But henceforth the results in the two countries will be more nearly alike. The question now is not how to teach children reading and writing, but to give them sound religious education. The Sunday-School must reach the richest and poorest. We must go where blasphemy and ridicule of religion are heard, and also among the higher class where it is a crime to be religious. The thing was to be serious. If a poor child is important, the rich is more so. If we lift the poor man's latch, why not the rich man's? Small missions for the neglected poor would be filled, for the bad man does not like his child to be as bad as himself. The higher class socially are more difficult to reach, but are accessible. Classes must not be given to mere boys. Ministers and deacons must supply more qualified persons to take infant classes of poor children, as well as secularly well-instructed children of the richer class. Qualified, experienced, and influential men are wanted. He advocated separate services for children, and in reference to the question of restoring the Bible in the day school, quoted Washington's words, "Which book, as the only true basis for temporal education."

THE REV. NATHANIEL WEISS,

of Paris, delivered an interesting address. He said Sunday-schools were not needed in the days of the Huguenots in France, as the youth received religious instruction in the family circle. The first Sunday-school in France was established in Bordeaux in 1810. He then spoke of the visit of Mr. Woodruff, from America, and the adoption of the American system, and the great spread of schools, and the success of Paul Cook in that sphere, and of the debt of French Sunday-schools to England and America; but after all the Protestants are only tolerated on condition of keeping quiet. An agent who should visit elsewhere than where Protestants meet for the purpose of inviting children to Sunday-school, would be collared by a policeman.

THE REV. J. H. VINCENT,

of New York, spoke on the Bible service, and developed the following propositions: That the work of the Holy Spirit is performed through God's truth as revealed in the Scriptures; that the Church is the natural champion of truth among men; that the Church's most efficient agency is the Christian family; that the Sunday-school fails if it teaches not home life, and that the Sunday-school is a department of the Church.

CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP.

It is reported that on Sunday last at service of Lord's Supper in one of the Presbyterian churches the officiating clergy consisted of a Protestant Episcopalian, a Baptist, a Lutheran, and representatives of other denominations, the sacrament being partaken of by members of various creeds and church organizations whose union forms the Alliance.

Iowa State Christian Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 7.—The State Christian Convention assembled here to-day with a large number of delegates in attendance. The membership in the State is about 16,000. Mr. J. K. Cornell was made President. The balance of the day was employed in completing an organization, with an address by S. E. Pearce in the evening.

SPRINGFIELD.

Grain-Inspector Harper's Accounts—Collector Merriam's Bond—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 7.—Mr. William H. Harper, Grain-Inspector, makes a decidedly better showing in his department this month than ever before. His collections reached $17,303.42. This wipes out the balance against him at the close of last month, and, after disbursements to meet the expenses of his office, leaves him a snug balance to his credit of $8,398.21.

The Circuit Court for this county began its session to-day, Judge C. S. Lane presiding for the first time in this county since his election. There are a number of important cases on the docket.

Col. Jonathan Merriam, Collector of this district, submitted his official bond to Judge Treat, of the United States District Court, who at once approved it, as he is required to do, pronouncing it one of the best bonds ever made in this part of the State. It also received the cordial support of Maj. Bluford Wilson, the District Attorney. The aggregate wealth of the five bondsmen is $1,500,000. The bond was forwarded to Washington, and so soon as Col. Merriam shall receive notice of its approval there, he will enter upon his duties as Collector.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners are holding their monthly meeting to-day, and the time has been occupied in auditing and approving bills of the office. They will continue in session all Thursday, when they will resume their official examination into the complaints made against the railroads by various parties, and fully investigate the facts in each case.

CRIME.

Suicide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., Oct. 7.—A possible case of self-destruction occurred last night about two miles from this city. Mrs. Verena Stilset, who has been subject to slight derangements of the mind at different times of late, left the house about 10 o'clock last night, apparently unnoticed, and carrying some coal oil and matches with her. It is supposed she saturated her clothes with the oil and then set them on fire. Her son, who saw the blaze from the house, gave an alarm, but when her husband, who was at some distance from the house arrived, nothing but the charred remains of the unfortunate woman were left.

A Serious Altercation in Wayland, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAYLAND, Mich., Oct. 7.—Two men named Gleason and Null had a serious altercation last evening. They are plasterers, and Gleason got a job that had been promised to Null. While Gleason was proceeding with the work, Null climbed upon the scaffolding, and a quarrel commenced, which resulted in Gleason's throwing plaster in Null's eyes, pushing him off the staging, and jumping down upon his breast. Null tried to use a knife, but did not succeed. Null now lies in a very critical condition.

New York Criminal Matters.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Dr. James M. Comins, of 143 East Twenty-sixth street, in this city, has been arrested for supposed complicity with the Jersey City clairvoyant in causing the death of Ida W. Vail. The young woman was the daughter of a Newark compositor, who died several years ago. Her widowed mother and only sister survive.

Ex-City Treasurer Sprague, of Brooklyn, was arraigned to-day under four indictments, and the trial set down for the 20th inst.

Lizzie King, alias Kate Stoddard, was arraigned, but one of her counsel stated that they were not yet ready. No day was fixed for the trial, and she was remanded to prison.

Another Slippery Cashier.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 7.—John W. Pierce, Jr., Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, has been guilty of "irregularities," according to the other officers of the bank, to the extent of $50,000. Pierce was also Treasurer of the Central Savings Bank, but that institution is said to be all right. Pierce resigned to-day, and made a transfer of his property for the benefit of the bank.

Escape of a Counterfeiter.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 7.—A Jackson (Miss.) special to the *Appeal* gives particulars of the escape of the notorious counterfeiter C. L. Levan from jail yesterday. He was detected in the forging business in Louisiana under the name of St. Cyre. Gov. Powers will offer a reward for his arrest.

The Jersey City Abortion Case.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Mrs. Meciiia Metzler, alias Media, charged with causing the death of Ida M. Vail, has made an affidavit that Dr. J. K. Comins, of New York City, was the person guilty of malpractice. A requisition will be made on Gov. Dix for his removal to Jersey City.

Suspicion of Foul Play in Minnesota.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct., 7.—Buders Peterson, a Fillmore County farmer, has been missing since Tuesday last. He had $800 on his person when last seen at Winona.

BOSTON.

Mr. Murray and His Stallion—Result of the Vote on the Annexation of Suburban Towns.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

HORSE MURRAY.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—The Rev. W. H. H. Murray, the jockey-pastor of the Park Street Church, has got a new thoroughbred stallion, the Star of the South, which he has added to his stud, already having representatives of the Lambert, Abdallah, and Morrill families, and publicly offers him for the wants of the breeding public. The evening papers to-night certain elaborate and eulogistic notices of him, and announce that the reverend horseman will ride him through the streets to-morrow in the parade of the First Regiment, of which he is Captain.

THE ANNEXATION VOTE

to-day resulted in the addition to Boston of Charlestown, Brighton, and West Roxbury. Brookville voted "no" decisively, but it is the general impression that the town, which is the richest, most beautiful, and aristocratic of the suburbs, will be drawn in next time. Boston voted "yes" on all the towns. Charlestown voted "yes" by a majority of 293; Brighton by a majority of over 400, out of a vote of 700, and West Roxbury 720 "yes" against 613 "no." Boston is thus enlarged to 19,100¼ taxable acres. Her population is increased to 292,486, and her valuation to $767,470,651. The provisions of the act of union do not take effect until the first Monday in January next, except so far as they relate to the election of municipal and ward officers. The new wards will vote in the next city election in December.

THE SURVIVING MODOCS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—The survivors of Capt. Jack's tribe who are not imprisoned at Alcatraiz will be started for Fort Russell, Wyoming Territory, about the 10th of October. About twenty wagons have been sent to Fort Klamath for the transportation of the prisoners to Fort Russell.

A RAID BY THE CHEYENNES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 7.—News has been received here by Col. Todd, a heavy cattle dealer, of Los Animos, Col., of a raid by Cheyenne Indians, near that place, yesterday. They stole and drove off stock, burned buildings, and drove the inhabitants from their homes. The family of Col. Todd escaped to Rocky Ford. The buildings on his extensive ranche were destroyed, and the stock driven off.

NEW YORK.

A Combination to Oust Comptroller Green—Miscellaneous Local Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The bitter fight made against Comptroller Green by leading politicians of all parties, will culminate to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, in the submission of grave charges against him, not of malfeasance in office, precisely, but of ignorant misapplication of public funds contrary to law. The charges have been framed by John Foley, who got out the famous injunction which deposed Connolly two years ago, and put Green in power. The charges allege that Green has kept back the assessment-rolls in the interests of friends, for a year, thus losing the city an immense sum in interest; that he insisted on banks paying interest on city deposits in an irregular manner, and thereby lost half a million of interest due; that he has paid large amounts to Dexter A. Hawkins and other shyster lawyers for lobbying at Albany to retain him in office, and other offenses of like nature are alleged. It is believed that Mayor Havemeyer favors the movement, and that he is pledged to remove Green, but this report is not credited by those aware of the relations between Havemeyer and Foley, and who know how stubborn the Mayor is in support of a friend such as Green has been in the past. If Havemeyer does not act, an injunction will be asked for in the courts, and this can be obtained in such a way as to restrict Green, and compel his retirement. Green's ignorance is manifest, and his mismanagement notorious. Foley's movement is very popular, and may drive the Mayor, who desires to be Governor, into acquiescence with it.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The Italian Government has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of Italy on the Italian Consul-General at this port, in consideration of his efforts to suppress the traffic in Italian children.

The Senatorial Committee on Privileges and Elections held a private session this afternoon, declining to give any information as to the deliberation until their arrival in Washington.

Delegates from distant parts of the country have arrived to-day to attend the National Convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America in this city to-morrow. There is a large delegation from Minnesota, mostly clergymen, headed by the Rev. John Ireland, Vicar-General of the Diocese of St. Paul. At 9 o'clock a. m. the Convention will march in procession from the hall to the Cathedral to attend high mass, after which the session will begin proceedings and probably occupying several days.

FIRES.

Bagging Factory Burned at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 7.—This morning, the large bagging factory of Richardson, Henry & Co., the first factory of the kind started in the United States, caught fire from the friction of the picker, and was totally consumed. Loss, between $70,000 and $75,000; insurance, $42,000, in the following companies: Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, $3,500; Franklin, Philadelphia, $2,500; Atlantic, New York, $1,000; St. Joseph, Missouri, $1,500; Amazon, Cincinnati, $1,500; German, of Erie, $2,500; Old Dominion, Richmond, $2,500; Clay, Newport, Ky., $1,000; Manhattan, New York, $750; Merchants' and Mechanics', of Richmond, $2,500; State Insurance Company of Missouri, $1,250; American Central, of St. Louis, $1,250; St. Louis, of St. Louis, $2,500; Fire and Marine, of Wheeling, W. Va., $1,250; People's, of Philadelphia, $1,750; Manufacturers' Mutual, of Philadelphia, $1,750; Enterprise, of Cincinnati, $3,000; North Missouri, and another Missouri company, unknown, $2,500 each. The balance of the insurance is in Louisville companies. The loss is mainly on machinery and building. There was only $2,500 of stock in the house. The firm were right in the busiest season, and will resume manufacturing at once. One hundred operatives are thrown temporarily out of employment.

At Sand Lake, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAND LAKE, Mich., Oct. 7.—A fire broke out in the roof of Stone & Seeley's lumber-mill, at this place, this evening about 8 o'clock, the cause being unknown, and gained such a headway that the entire building and machinery were destroyed despite of all efforts. This mill was destroyed by fire last summer, and was rebuilt soon after. The machinery was all new and it was considered one of the largest on the line of the G. R. & I. Railroad, having a capacity of about 150,000 feet daily. The estimated loss is $25,000.

In Victor, Ia.

VICTOR, Ia., Oct. 7.—The public-school building in this town was destroyed by fire at noon yesterday. Loss, $8,000; insurance, $5,000.

In New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—A fire this morning at Nos. 517, 519, and 521 West Nineteenth street, occupied by Dielmat & Funk, as piano-case makers, and others, damaged their stock and that of the others $25,000.

SPORTING.

The English Newmarket Races.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The race for the Czarewitch stake to-day at Newmarket, was won by Lord Zetland's b. c. King Lud, 4 years old. W. S. Crawford's ch. c. Royal George, 3 years old, second; and Innes' br. c. Pirate, 3 years old, third. There were thirty-four starters. The last betting was 33 to 1 against King Lud, 40 to 1 against Royal George, and 11 to 1 against Pirate.

The Fall Meeting at Eau Claire, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Oct. 7.—The result of the first day of the fall races is as follows. The weather was fine, but the attendance light:

Trotting race, best three in five, for all horses that have never beaten 2:45; $125 to first, $50 to second, $25 to third.

SUMMARY.

E. C. Westbrook's Wisconsin Maid	3	2	1	1	1
John Palmer's Jack Stiles	4	1	1	2	3
J. W. Guess' Jenny	2	2	3	4	5
C. P. Smith's Lady Grey	3	4	4	3	2
George Wyman's Gray Jennie	5	5	5	5	4

Time—2:58; 2:59; 2:59; 2:59¾; 2:57.

Runnig race, best two in three, mile heats; $60 to first; $30 to second; $10 to third.

SUMMARY.

J. H. Drake's John Morgan	1	1
J. H. Allen's Frank Allen	2	3
B. A. Guedly's Dolly Varden	4	2
T. Ness' Katie Ness	3	4

Time—1:57; 1:56¾.

In the first heat the rider of Dolly Varden was thrown from his horse and severely bruised.

At the Dubuque (Ia.) Driving Park.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 7.—The first day's trotting at the Dubuque Driving Park was witnessed by about 500 people. The first was a 3:08 race, for a purse of $150, best three in five, mile heats. Twelve horses were entered and eleven started. Old Jack took the first heat; time 2:48. Mary took the second, third, and fifth heats; time, 2:51¼, 2:52, and 2:52. Bashaw Wopsie took the fourth heat; time, 2:52.

The second was a 2:48 race for a purse of $250. Five horses were entered, and all started. Dred took the first heat, time, 2:46; Tommy Dodd the second, third, and fifth heats; time, 2:47¼, 2:45, 2:45. Silky B. took the fourth heat; time, 2:47. The other horses came in for a cypher.

The betting was very light, but the horses that started all did their best, and horsemen say they never saw closer racing without any accidents, especially when so many horses started as in the 3:08 race.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Connection of the Peninsular and Fort Wayne Railroads.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Oct. 7.—The last spike was driven last evening at 4:30, connecting the Peninsular Railway with the Fort Wayne Road, at this point. This virtually completes an excellent line from Lansing, through the important towns of Charlotte and Battle Creek, Mich., and South Bend, Ind., to Chicago. Trains will commence running to Chicago next Monday. This road has been consolidated with the Port Huron & Lake Michigan Road, which is finished sixty miles west of Lake Huron, reaching to Flint, Mich. A gap yet remains between Flint and Lansing, which will soon be filled. A direct line from Lake Huron to Lake Michigan will then exist.

KANSAS CITY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,875; shipments, 2,646. The market is greatly improved and animated, with a good attendance of buyers. Prices are firmer; through Texas steers, $1.60 to $2.25; through Texas cows, $1.65 to $2.10.

HOGS—Market steady at $3.35@3.50.

FAIRS.

Galesburg Driving-Park Association's Fair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 7.—The first meeting of the Galesburg Driving-Park Association will be held to-morrow, embracing a fair and races, and extending over four days. Popular horses have been entered. The grounds are carefully and expensively laid out, and thousands have been expended in making preparations. The hotels are filling to-night.

Central Iowa Fair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Oct. 7.—The Central Iowa State Fair opened here to-day. The display of cattle and horses is very fine. Other departments are not well represented as yet.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. John Law, Evansville, Ind.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 7.—The Hon. John Law, formerly a Congressman from this (the First) Indiana District, died in this city at noon to-day, aged 77 years.

The Rev. Silas Totter, of Lexington, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—The *Gazette's* Lexington special says that the Rev. Silas Totter, of that city, died to-day under a surgical operation. He was in his 70th year, and had been an Episcopal minister forty years.

LOST.

A New York Sporting Yacht Supposed to Have Gone Down in a Storm.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The yacht Meta, which started to sail the entire course of the match race with the Vision yesterday, despite the storm which turned her competitor back, had not returned up to 5 o'clock this evening, and it is feared she has been lost with all on board.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION.

A Young Girl Charges Two Men with a Villainous Outrage—The Principal Villain Runs Away to Escape the Consequences.

Two weeks ago an account was published of a suspicious circumstance, wherein a carriage, containing two men and a woman, was seen going towards the Western limits of the city, at a break-neck speed at a late hour. The woman was screaming lustily, and was apparently in the clutches of two villains. Several policemen went in pursuit, but were soon distanced. The carriage was No. 105, the driver of which was arrested on the following Sunday, for leaving his horses standing at a sidewalk, unhitched. For this offense he was fined, and having paid his fine, was discharged.

From the statements forming the basis of a warrant, which was sworn out before Justice Haines last Saturday, it is probable that the suspicious circumstance alluded to can be brought down to actual facts. The complainant in the warrant is a young girl of prepossessing appearance, named Ellen Douglass. She has made an affidavit which sets forth that some weeks ago she was employed as a waitress in a restaurant on West Madison street, near Green. One day a young man introduced himself to her as John Newman, assuming the privilege of making her acquaintance on the grounds that his brother had been long one of her acquaintances. He called often at the restaurant, and by kind attentions won the girl's confidence. On the Friday on which the suspicious circumstances referred to happened, she expressed dissatisfaction with her place to Newman, who volunteered to procure her a better situation. The same evening he drove to the restaurant in a carriage, and told told her that if she would get in he would have her driven to a house on West Randolph street, where she would be able to secure a good place. She very foolishly got into the carriage, and they were driven off. Somewhere on West Randolph street they stopped, and another young man, whose name is not known, got in. At this the poor girl began to fear some ill-fate would overtake her. She became convinced that she was to be a victim to foul designs, and began to scream for help. Her cries may have been those the police-officers heard on the same night. The horses were whipped into a run, and the cries of the girl were hushed. Overcome with struggling, she finally fainted away. When she came to her senses, the villains were half-dragging and half-walking her over a lonely prairie. She renewed her efforts to escape, but they were fruitless. When they arrived in a secluded place, Newman forced her, under threats of death, to comply with his desires. She again fainted away, and returned to consciousness only to find herself where the villains had left her. It was now early morning, and discerning a light in the distance she walked toward it, and arrived finally at the house of a man named Waite, situated about a mile west of the city limits. Here she related the story of her wrongs, and was hospitably entertained till morning, when she was taken to her home, on Kinzie street, near Green. Newman has probably left the city, as the officer in search of him had not found him up to last evening. He is said to have been the owner of two or three express wagons.

CITY ITEMS.

At half-past 8 o'clock last evening a man named James Ogden, residing at No. 226 South Water street, in stepping from a tug to a canal-boat, lying near Clark street bridge, fell into the river, and but for the timely arrival of Officers Farron and Rhem he would have drowned.

The alarm from Fire-Station No. 54, at 12 o'clock last night, was occasioned by the burning of a frame barn located at the corner of Wentworth avenue and Nineteenth street, and attached to the Cook County Hospital. The barn was totally destroyed. The loss on barn and contents, consisting of two horses and a wagon, will reach $500.

The General Ticket Agents' Association assembled yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, for the purpose of taking some action in regard to the abolishing of the local agents' commissions, thirteen roads being represented. The meeting was held with closed doors, and the proceedings have not transpired. It is understood, however, that they will recommend to the General Superintendents that the paying of commissions will be discontinued hereafter. Another meeting will be held this morning, when they will finally conclude what to with this nuisance. At 10 o'clock, the General Railway Superintendents and Managers, known as the "National Railway Association," will also meet at the same place.

IN MEMORIAM.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 7.—Memorial services were held to-day in St. Paul's Church over the remains of Bishop Randall. The attendance was large, including the Grand Lodge of Free Masons, of which deceased was Past Grand Master. The Rev. Dr. Babcock, of Dedham, read prayers and conducted brief services. Addresses were made by the Rev. Drs. Ewing and Vinton. Dr. Potter, of New York, and other prominent clergymen were present. The remains were taken to Warren, R. I., for interment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—There will be a meeting of the members of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Court-room at the Capitol, on Monday, the 13th instant, to adopt suitable resolutions in reference to the death of the late Chief Justice Chase.

THE IOWA LIQUOR LAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 7.—Mary L. Newhouse, of this city, has commenced proceedings against a saloon-keeper here named Langlachner for $10,000 damages for selling liquor to her husband. This is the first suit ever brought in this county under the stringent Iowa Liquor law.

ROUGHLY TREATED.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 7.—An old Italian padrone, with fourteen boys, who arrived here this morning from Memphis, was taken in charge by the Italians, his money taken away from him and divided between the children, and he was ordered to leave the city.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Oct. 7.—The Detroit Park bonds case will be argued on Tuesday next, before the State Supreme Court at Lansing.

Dr. Eddy, new pastor of the Congregational Church here, has arrived, and will be ordained this week.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 7.—Returns from all but four towns in the State give a majority of 5,266 in favor of the single Capital.

WOOSTER UNIVERSITY.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—The Rev. Dr. Archibald A. E. Taylor was to-night inaugurated President of Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio, and made an inaugural address on education and religion. Dr. Lord, retiring President, delivered an address and received the Decree of Doctor of Laws from the University.

CASUALTIES.

Died from Exposure, Neglect, and Want.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 7.—At 7 p. m. to-day a woman named Ann Furie, aged about 40 years, was found dead in a small house occupied by her on Waterman avenue, in Springwells, having apparently been dead when found from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. Her husband, after some misunderstanding, left her about two weeks ago, and she seems to have become sick and to have been wholly alone. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that she came to her death from exposure, neglect, and want of proper care and medical attendance.

Struck by a Derrick.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DELPHAS, O., Oct. 7.—As a large gang of men were unloading a very heavy foundation stone to-day from a boat, a large derrick swung around and struck one of the employes named George Budder, knocking him senseless. It is not yet known to what extent he is injured. The large stone of which the derrick had hold snapped the ropes, and now lies on the bottom of the canal. It will prove a troublesome obstruction to remove, as it weighs over 7,000 pounds.

A Baby Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VANWERT, O., Oct. 7.—To-day, while Howe's Great London Circus was parading the streets, Mrs. Horton left her infant babe in a cradle near the fire-place, and went to see the procession. A spark of fire snapped into the cradle and set the clothes on fire, and burned the lower part of the child's body to a crisp. It died soon after the mother returned to the house.

Run Over by an Engine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, O., Oct. 7.—At half-past 5 this afternoon, Michael M. Schaeffer, aged 82, was run over by an engine on Fifth street and instantly killed.

Killed by a Kick.

DETROIT, Oct. 7.—At Northville, yesterday, Benjamin Neal stepped out of a store to calm some restive horses, and received a kick in the abdomen, from the effects of which he expired in a few hours.

GRAIN VESSEL WRECKED.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Oct. 7.—The propeller Asia, with wheat from Chicago for Montreal, while coming into this harbor last night, struck a rock and sunk. Her cargo will probably prove a total loss.

THE ATLANTIC WRECK.

HALIFAX, Oct. 7.—The divers at work on the wreck of the steamer Atlantic, at Prospect, report that several bodies, one that of a well-dressed woman, can be seen entangled in the wreck.

MARRIAGES.

HOBSON—CALVERT—At Aurora, at the residence of the bride's sister, by the Rev. W. C. Hopkins, Francis Hobson, late of Dublin, and Margaret Jane, daughter of Joshua Calvert, of Dublin.

DEATHS.

WILLS—Morton P. Wills, son of Major Wills, last evening at 7 o'clock.

Services at 10 a. m., at his residence 249 Park-av.

JENKINS—In this city, Tuesday morning, Oct. 7, 1873, at 10 o'clock, Ebenezer Jenkins, in his 76th year.

Funeral services at his late residence, 82 Twenty-second-st., at 1:30 Thursday afternoon.

VAN STEENBURGH—At her residence in Thornton, on the 4th inst., Leah, wife of Cornelius L. Van Steenburgh, aged 51 years 5 months and 19 days.

DUFFEY—Oct. 7, 1873, of catarrhal consumption, Matthew W. Duffey, aged 46 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 261 South Dearborn-st., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery, Thursday, Oct. 9, at half-past 10 a. m.

☞ Lawrence, Kan., papers please copy.

CRITCHELL—Midnight, Monday, the 6th inst., at the Briggs House, after a long and painful illness, Sammy M., oldest son of Robert S. and Mary A. Critchell, aged 4 years and 4 weeks.

Funeral at 1 p. m. on Wednesday, the 8th inst., from the residence of O. H. Case, 580 West Adams-st., by carriages to Rosehill. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

WILDE—In this city, Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1873, Mrs. Augusta Larue, wife of George M. Wilde, and daughter of the Rev. Luther and Anna M. Stone, aged 28 years and 8 days.

Funeral on Thursday, Oct. 9, at 11 o'clock a. m., at her late residence, 714 Michigan-av.

AUCTION SALES.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.
Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers.

LAKE SHORE SUBDIVISION
IN
WINNETKA.

The Hudson River Property of Chicago.

SECOND AND CLOSING SALE OF BEAUTIFUL GROVE LOTS,

Located on and near the Lake Shore, 40 to 90 feet Above the Lake,

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday, Oct. 11, 1873,

ON THE GROUND.

This property is very accessible to the city, and offers perfectly pure air, UNOBSTRUCTED ACCESS TO THE LAKE, and a magnificent view of the entire shipping to and from Chicago.

The village of Winnetka is situated on the first high ground north of Chicago, about 40 to 90 feet above the lake. The easy drainage, freedom from swamps and malarious breezes, the beauty and variety of its scenery, and its fine fresh air, make it the most desirable of suburban towns for residence. It has good Schools, Churches, and an Academy, conducted under the auspices of the Chicago University; has good stores and markets, and some of the most beautiful residences in the county on and near the lake shore. The history of all large cities proves that the most attractive and desirable residence property is in the vicinity of large bodies of water. The high property lying north on Lake Michigan, with its exhilarating breezes, bracing air, and glorious prospects, will be sought as the MOST DESIRABLE SUBURBAN PROPERTY NEAR CHICAGO. The railroad accommodations are ample. Seven trains each way daily. Title to property perfect. Abstracts of title furnished.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, and balance in one and two years with interest at 8 per cent. A deposit of 10 per cent on the value of each lot will be required at time of sale, and balance of first payment within 30 days.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN

Will leave the Depot of the Northwestern Railway, corner Canal and Kinzie-sts., at 1 p. m. on day of sale, and return after sale. Further information and plats of the property can be had of

C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, 185 East Madison-st.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO.

EXTENSIVE SALE

Of First-class, Medium, and Second-hand

FURNITURE,

Billiard Tables, Harness, Show Cases, Beer Tables and Chairs, Desks, Stoves, Crockery, Carpets, Mattresses, etc., etc., at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8, at 9½ a. m., at 136 and 137 Randolph-st.

WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

Special attention given to outside sales.

ELEGANT FURNITURE

In the three-story marble-front dwelling,

56 Union Park-place,

AT AUCTION,

On Thursday, Oct. 9, at 10 a. m.,

Consisting of elegant Silk, Terry, and Plush Parlor Sets, fine Parlor Chairs, Marble-Top Centre Tables, French Plate Mantel Mirror, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Fine Oak Marble-Top Side Board, Oak Dining Table and Chairs, Cylinder Desk, and Bookcase, Bedding and Hair Mattresses, Velvet, Brussels, and Wool Carpets, Cook and Parlor Stoves, Crockery, &c. &c.

WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

OPENING SALE

This Morning, at 9:30 o'clock,

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

Wool Shawls, Blankets, Cardigan Jackets, Pilot Cloth, Negligee Shirts, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Towels, Table-Linen, Furs, Notions, etc.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

BY BRUSH, SON & CO.,
41 South Canal-st.

First-class Furniture at Auction, Wednesday, Oct. 8, at 9:30 a. m., Rosewood Parlor Suits in Silk Brocatelle, Fancy and Plain Rep, Hair Cloth do, elegant Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Bureaus, Commodes, Marble-Top Tables and Sideboards, Bedsteads, Sofas, Lounges, Extension Table, Mattresses, full line of Stoves, and two Ranges suitable for restaurants, English Velvet, Brussels, 3-ply, and Ingrain Carpets; also a good horse, buggy, and harness. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Successors to Elison & Foster, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

122 Cottage Grove-av.

Genteel Household Furniture,

PIANO, PIER GLASS,

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday Morning, Oct. 8, at 10 o'clock,

consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, elegant Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c. Positive sale. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

17 RESIDENCE LOTS

FRONTING ON

Burnside, Butterfield, Shurtleff, and Buddan-sts.,

TO BE SOLD

AT AUCTION,

ON Wednesday Afternoon, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock,

ON THE GROUND.

No Postponement on Account of Weather.

The above lots are most desirably located, between State-st. and Stewart-av., and Forty-first and Forty-second-sts., near Lunt's Smelting Works, Boomer's Bridge Works, and Michigan Southern Round-House; are easily reached by the dummy train on State-st., the Rock Island, and Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Railroads.

The title is short and perfect. Free of any incumbrance. Full warrantee deed given. Printed abstract furnished each purchaser. Terms easy.

$50 ON EACH LOT ON DAY OF SALE.

One-third cash, one-third in one year, one-third in two years, with interest at 8 per cent, payable annually. A grand chance for working men, and men of moderate means. Every lot to be sold. Do not fail to attend the sale.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Real Estate and General Auctioneers,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Grand Opening Sale,

At their New and Spacious Salesroom,

84 & 86 RANDOLPH-ST.,

On Friday Morning, Oct. 10, at 9½ o'clock.

Large and attractive sale of New and Second-hand

FURNITURE

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Marble-top Tables, Extension Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Parlor and Easy Chairs, Bedsteads, Carpets, Cook and Parlor Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, &c. Also, a large lot Wood-seat Arm Chairs, Demijohns, &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY

ON MILWAUKEE-AV. AND HALSTED-ST.,

AT AUCTION,

ON THE PREMISES,

On Saturday, October 11, at 3 p. m.

Being the elegant and substantially built 3-story brick (with stone front) building, 72 Milwaukee-av., occupied on the main floor as a store, with dwellings on second and third floors, now renting for $1,420 per annum.

Also, the premises 163 and 165 North Halsted-st., 163 connecting with the Milwauke-av. building, making a double front on two business streets. On No. 163 there is a building now occupied as store and dwelling. The whole will be sold together or separtely. The title to the property is perfect, with full warrantee deed. Abstracts furnished.

Terms easy. For Milwaukee-av. property, only $3,000 in cash, the purchaser to assume a mortgage of $8,000 due April, 1875, and balance in 3 years at 7 per cent interest.

Terms for all the property to one buyer, $4,000 cash, the purchaser to assume the above mortgage of $8,000 due April, 1875, and balance ½ in 3 years, ½ in 4 years at 7 per cent interest.

A deposit of $500 will be required on day of sale, and balance of first payment by Nov. 1 next.

For any further particulars inquire of JOHN CULVER, Esq., 144 LaSalle-st., or of

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

900 CASES

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT AUCTION,

BY CATALOGUE, ON

Wednesday, Oct. 8, at 9 1-2 a. m.

These goods are from FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURERS, who are FORCED TO REALIZE.

Country Merchants can rely upon these goods being VERY SUPERIOR in MAKE, and WELL ASSORTED, and we guarantee their being regular in all respects.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION.

On account of the large stock of GOODS THE MANUFACTURERS are crowding on us we are compelled to make a

Special Sale of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

On Thursday, Oct. 9, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

Bookcases, Side Boards, Wardrobes, Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Black Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Marble-Top Tables, Mirrors, Chairs, Rockers, Crockery and Glassware, 75 Walnut and Oak Extension Tables.

AT 12 O'CLOCK—Open and Top Buggies, ¾ Road Wagons, Express Wagons, Double and Single Harness.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION.

To the highest bidder,

THE BISMARCK EXPOSITION LAGER BEER SALOON,

Nos. 142 and 143 Michigan-av., at 2 p. m., sharp, Oct. 8.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

BUGGIES, FAMILY CARRIAGES,

Phaetons, Farm Wagons, and Harness,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8, at 10 a. m., at our salesroom 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF

DEXTER PARK SUBDIVISION

PROPERTY

WILL TAKE PLACE POSITIVELY

On Thursday Evening, Oct. 9, 1873,

At Salesroom of WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

Dry Goods, Clothing,
Furnishing Goods, Woolens,
Gloves and Mits, Notions, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On Thursday, Oct. 9, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

At our Salesroom, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

RETAIL STOCK

OF

Boots & Shoes

AT AUCTION.

On Thursday, Oct. 9, at 9:30 A. M.,

We shall offer an entire stock of Boots and Shoes, all first quality goods. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

939 MICHIGAN-AV.

Fine Household Furniture,

CARPETS AND LIBRARY,

At Auction,

ON FRIDAY, OCT. 10, AT 10 A. M.

At dwelling No. 939 Michigan-av., consisting of Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Kitchen Furniture. Also, 300 Volumes Miscellaneous Books, Standard Works.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,
West Side Auction House, 63 South Canal-st.

At auction, this morning, 9:30, without reserve, a large line of Household Furniture, including Marble-Top Chamber Suits, Hair Cloth and Rep Parlor Sets, Carpets, 1 Cooking and Heating Stoves, Office Desks, Harness, New Harness, and 50 doz. Hat Racks, &c., &c.